

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE British Legislature commenced its sittings last year, amid the gratulations of the Free-Trade party, and preceded by a monster meeting in the Free-Trade Hall of Manchester. It opens this year with somewhat similar accompaniments—the principal difference being that the Protectionist party has gathered strength in the interval, and given unmistakeable proof of its determination once more to try the question with its opponents. Both parties are in full vigour, though the Free-Traders are somewhat quieter than usual. The one party points to the gold in the coffers of the Bank, and to the immense increase of our exports, to prove that cheap corn bought of the foreigner does not drain the country of the precious metals, and dwells with complacency upon the flourishing state of the revenue, and the increased employment given to the people. The other party ignores as far as possible the prosperity of manufactures, explains away the glut of gold in Threadneedle-street, and asserts, with dolorous complaint and angry oburgation, the ruin of agriculture. Both parties speak in the fulness of heart, and with the earnestness of conviction; and each has the same confidence that it is supported by the general sentiment of the country. On the part of the Government there is equal confidence upon this one particular question. Her Majesty's Speech is firm and decided as regards both the Corn-laws and the Navigation-laws; and the very choice of such a person as Mr. Charles Villiers to move the Address is an additional proof that, however weak or vacillating the Ministry may be in its general policy, it has taken its stand upon Free-Trade, and will stake its existence upon it. The result of the debate on the Address will decide the character of the Session, and the fate of the Ministry.

The other domestic topics mentioned in the Royal Speech are happily of a character to call forth no strife of parties. The respectful tribute to the many virtues of the late Queen Dowager will meet with a sympathetic response throughout the country. The improved state of the national revenue, and the promise of a reduction of our expenditure for warlike purposes, will excite general satisfaction. The country will expect, as a necessary consequence of such a state of things, a reduction or abolition of one or more of the most burdensome items of taxation. It is too much to hope that we shall be enabled to shake off the incubus of a property-tax; but, failing that consummation—so devoutly to be wished by all the hard-working, struggling, and most useful classes of society—there is some ground to expect that we may be relieved of the Window-tax, and the Excise duties upon soap and paper. The thankfulness expressed for the cessation of the scourge of Cholera will be but a mockery of gratitude, if the State allows taxes upon the health and cleanliness of the people, like those upon windows and upon soap, to continue any longer. We are glad to see that the Ministry are fully aware of their duty in this respect, and that they have not forgotten the fact, that the prevention of a pestilence by the precautionary means which Providence has kindly placed within our reach, is infinitely better than its cure. It is to

be hoped that no unnecessary delays will intervene before the introduction of a wisely-considered and thoroughly-matured sanitary bill, which shall embrace in its operations the large towns of the whole kingdom—from London, Glasgow, and Dublin, to Manchester, Edinburgh, and Leeds—and all those minor, but still overcrowded hives of human industry, where wealth is created, and human life sacrificed, at one and the same time.

Ireland unhappily affords no opportunity for the expression of more than a cordial hope of better days; but the auspicious visit of July and August last has enabled her Majesty to record once more, in the enduring form of a Speech to Parliament, her grateful recognition of the loyalty and affection of that deeply interesting portion of her dominions. That the sectarian and other feuds which have so long embittered the minds of the people, and retarded



THE HIGH TIDE.—OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES ON TUESDAY.—VINE-STREET, YORK-ROAD, LAMBETH.



OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES ON TUESDAY.—LAMBETH-STAIRS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

their material progress, may speedily cease; and that all parties may unite in the effort to employ productively, and educate in a manner becoming a free and civilised people, the unhappy helots of the Irish soil, is a prayer in which every well-wisher of Great Britain, as well as Ireland, will agree. Bad as is its present condition, neither the statesmanship of our rulers nor the common-sense of the people will permit us to despair of the regeneration of Ireland—not, perhaps, by any one enactment, or by any sudden operation; but by the gradual removal of hindrances and obstructions; by the progressive enlightenment of the suffering classes, from landed proprietors down to the veriest paupers; and the healing influence of time and experience.

The Foreign relations of the country afford just ground for Royal congratulation. We are at peace with all the world; and there is not even a speck of cloud upon the horizon to give us warning of a storm. The one speck, that seemed not long ago to be the forerunner of a tempest, has been dissipated into thin air. Russia has withdrawn her demands upon the Ottoman Porte, and our ancient ally remains secure from aggression, without any necessity for our protection or interference. Foreign nations, instead of quarrelling with us, are beginning to imitate our example in unfettering commerce. The United States and Sweden have hailed the repeal of our Navigation Laws as an era in the history of trade, and met our advances with entire reciprocity. Holland is preparing to do the same; and at no distant date, unless appearances are deceptive, Russia and France will enter upon the same career. There is nothing in the present state of any European or American nation to give us cause for uneasiness. Great as have been, and as are likely to be, the difficulties and commotions of continental Europe, they can affect us but indirectly. It does not signify greatly to this country whether the states of Germany shall be homogeneous or heterogeneous. We can but wish that they may be free, happy, and industrious. Our interest in the affairs of Italy is more sentimental than practical. We can but desire that the peace of Europe may not be disturbed by them; that the French may learn a lesson of non-intervention by the embarrassing results of their Roman expedition; and that the Pope and his Cardinals may open their eyes, ere it be too late, to the danger of their present policy. Our relations with our nearest neighbours are more important. Upon Great Britain and France—the vanguard of civilization—the great duty of peace and amity is devolved; for their own sakes, and for that of the world in general. At the present time the duty is performed, as all duties ought to be, in a manner which proves it to be a pleasure. That the good feeling may not only be perpetuated, but that it may increase as it grows older, is not merely the interest of France and England; it is the necessity of Europe.

The only other topic touched upon in the Royal Speech is the state of our Colonial relations. This is delicate ground. Our Colonies are not satisfied; and it must be owned that they have but too much reason of complaint against us. Self-government may, perchance, enable them to increase in wealth, strength, and happiness, and transform them from dissatisfied dependants into contented friends and customers of the mother state. This country is proud of her off-shoots, and has no desire that they should be injured or oppressed by the inadvertent mistakes, or the wilful misgovernment, of our Colonial Office. Any reform in the administration of that office, or any grant of the right of self-government to our Colonies, will meet, there can be no doubt, with the general approbation of all parties in the country. Upon the whole, the Royal Speech is a satisfactory document, and foreshadows a course of policy which, if carried out, is likely to be beneficial both at home and abroad.

HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES.

On Tuesday, the tide rose so extraordinarily high as to overflow the banks of the river and inundate the various thoroughfares along either shore. So unexpected was the high tide, that no one had made any preparation to preserve their property, and the consequence was that mischief to an incalculable amount was done. The tide on the previous day was lower than it had been known to be for some considerable time past; whilst that of Tuesday rose two feet one inch higher than it did in October, 1844, when so much property was destroyed. The various wharves along the river presented immense sheets of water, timber and other articles being forced about with the strength of the tide; whilst the small craft lying on the shores of the Thames were either filled with water or forced into the open streets. In Lambeth, and the two adjoining parishes, property worth many thousands of pounds was destroyed. In the neighbourhood of the Commercial, Belvidere, and York-roads, a vast deal of damage was done. In the Crescent of Belvidere-road, the houses have sustained great injury, and the furniture is destroyed. As late as eight o'clock in the evening the whole of College-street was under water about four feet, the lower floors of the houses being full of water, whilst the residents were anxiously looking from the upper windows for the flood to recede. Even at that period, the inhabitants were taken to and from their residences by horses and carts. The furniture belonging to nearly fifty persons in that street was either destroyed or extensively damaged. So deep did the water rise in the Commercial-road, that boats were employed as conveyances during the flood. Fore-street, Lambeth, Bishop's-walk, as well as the several wharves on the opposite side of the river, at Millbank, were all under water. Along Vauxhall, the Lammas lands at Fulham and Battersea, the open country presented broad sheets of water, in many places several feet deep. At Bankside, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe, a vast amount of damage has been done. It would be impossible to give a list of the whole of the premises injured, as scarcely a building on either side of the river escaped. The tide completely overflowed the Temple Gardens; and the sundial thus insulated, as were also the trees, had a very strange appearance.

At the New Houses of Parliament, the preparations made for the "predicted" high tide a few weeks since, and consisting of brickwork culverts inclosing the openings to the basement, not having been removed, proved of great service, as the water entirely covered the embankment of the river front.

We have illustrated two of the localities in Lambeth—Vine-street, and Lambeth Stairs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REDUCTION OF THE STAFF IN IRELAND.—It is stated that the Athlone district appointments are to be abolished, and will accordingly be omitted in the army estimates for this year. In the estimates for past years it will be perceived that the said district was under the command of a Major-General, who had one Aide-Camp and an Assistant Adjutant-General. These appointments were kept up at an annual expense of £1100. Thus, should the reduction in the staff actually take place, this item of expense will be saved to the public.

Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief to the East India station, and his Secretary, go out overland to the East Indies.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER'S PROPERTY.—We are enabled to announce that the whole of the magnificent furniture and effects of her late lamented Majesty the Queen Dowager are about to be disposed of privately, under the direction of Mr. Owen, of New Bond-street. This arrangement has been determined on in order to avoid the inconvenience of a public auction; and the manner in which the sale will be effected is something as follows:—An inventory has been made of the whole of the late Queen's property at Marlborough House, Bushy Park, and the Priory. The value of each article has been fixed for probate duty in the usual manner; and with a view to the convenient disposal of the effects this estimate has been appended to every lot of furniture, plate, linen, and every other description of property not included in the bequests of her late Majesty. There will be no public admission, but private invitations to the leading members of the aristocracy and gentry have been issued by Mr. Owen for Tuesday next, on which day the sale at Marlborough House will commence. The property includes some very superb articles of furniture, upwards of 20,000 ounces of plate, a large quantity of Sevres and Dresden porcelain, and the usual effects of a mansion devoted to the habitation of Royalty. The jewellery will not be sold, the late Queen having disposed of this portion of her property, by bequest, to various friends and dependants. We understand that negotiations are in progress, the result of which will probably be the purchase of the effects contained in Bushy House by her Majesty the Queen.

Early on Saturday morning last, the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, residing at Woodfield-terrace, Harrow-road, near the Paddington workhouse, were broken into, and various articles, consisting of plate, wearing apparel, &c., stolen therefrom. A servant, who slept in a room just above where the entrance was effected, heard a noise in the lower part of the house, but attributing it to the wind, which was very high at the time, accompanied by rain, she took no further notice of it. A reward has been offered by Mr. Jones for the discovery of the culprits.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Moderate liberty, free from democratic excess on the one hand, and vexatious restrictions on the other, which are productive only of irritation against, and contempt for, the existing state of things, appears to be a thing beyond the conceptions of the governing class in France.

When they are not battling *à arms* against Revolutionists, they are endeavouring to repress all legitimate discussion, which, if permitted fairly and freely would be found the most effectual means of guarding against insurrections and revolutions. Amongst the various prosecutions lately instituted against the political journals of Paris and the departments, by the Attorney-General of the Republic, there is one that has just occurred in which the spirit of oppression has met with a complete rebuff. It was directed against the proprietor and editor of the *Presse*, M. E. Girardin.

The charge against the clever editor of the *Presse* was, that he had set the law at defiance by publishing an article of the *Reforme*, which had just been condemned by a jury. M. de Girardin stood on the ground that the article formed a portion of the trial, which he had a right to give. To this the prosecutor for the Government replied that the article in question was not given as a portion of a reported trial, but in a leading article, with editorial comments, and stripped of the condemnatory remarks of both judges and state counsel, and so constituted a repetition of the offence committed by the *Reforme*, with considerable aggravation. The object put forward by M. de Girardin was, that he wanted to rescue the newspaper press from the oppressive libel laws, by showing that prosecutions only served to draw attention to articles which otherwise might have escaped general notice, and to spread the poison, through the reports of the trial which should necessarily take place. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." The same verdict was given the day previously, in a similar case against the *Gazette de France*. Thus has the Attorney-General suffered two defeats within as many days, at the hands of Paris juries.

Count Stroganoff, brother of Count Stroganoff who was some time since Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador for Russia to the French Republic. Count Stroganoff is a particular and confidential friend of the Emperor's. He is to bring a brilliant and numerous staff to Paris, and it is said that the object of the mission is at the same time to strengthen the position of the President of the Republic, and to create a diversion against Lord Normanby, who, in the opinion of the Czar, enjoys too much influence at the Republican Court. M. de Kisseleff, the present Minister at Paris, is to be appointed to another court.

M. Thiers is again confined to his house with the complaint in his tongue. He is unable to speak, and is obliged to use signs to communicate his wants. Should M. Thiers have the misfortune to lose his speech, France will afford the singular spectacle of having one of her greatest orators and statesmen dumb, and her greatest historian (M. Thierry) blind.

The authorities have commenced a war against the trees of liberty in Paris. A great number of them have been cut down within the last two days in all parts of Paris by order of the police. M. Léon Faucher only ventured to pull down the *bonnets rouges* which were placed upon the trees of liberty; M. Ferdinand Barrot attacks the trees themselves.

The abolition of universal suffrage, or, at least, the resolve to limit it as much as possible by indirect means, would appear to be contemplated by the Government of Louis Napoleon. The registration for the department of the Seine has just closed, and the impediments thrown in the way of those claiming to be placed on the lists were so numerous and vexatious, that many of the working classes, and even of the *bourgeoisie*, gave up the affair in despair. The consequence has been, that upwards of 60,000 names have been struck off the lists in Paris alone. A change is also proposed in the system of taking the votes. At present, the representatives for the departments are all elected for the whole department, in place of one being elected for each district. The result of this change will be, to give effect to local and personal interests, and consequently to improve the class of persons elected as representatives.

The enjoyment of the Carnival appears to be at present the main occupation of all classes in Paris, and dinners, balls, and *sourees* succeed each other in quick succession.

By a decree signed by the President of the Republic, the pension of the ex-King Jerome Bonaparte, as Governor of the Invalides, is reduced from 60,000*fr.* to 40,000*fr.*, in consequence of his receiving, since his appointment as Governor, the pay of a Marshal of France.

Amongst the members of the Assembly, during the week, a prominent subject of conversation was an alleged negotiation said to have been opened at Venice between the two branches of the ex-Royal families, and which, it is believed, had ended in their coming to an understanding.

A letter from Marseilles of the 25th ult. announces the arrival of Horace Vernet on his return from Rome, where he has been studying the theatre of the last operations of the French army, previous to his preparation of his grand historical painting.

SWITZERLAND.

Statements that appear to be authentic have reached us from the frontiers of Switzerland, to the effect that an attempt at a revolutionary movement for the present or the next month, is in contemplation by the revolutionists in that country, and that the Governments most interested in the affair have received ample information on the subject, and are determined to take strong measures to suppress the very first attempt that may be made again to disturb the peace of Europe.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn that the Pope's return, now that the requisite loan has been effected from Messrs. Rothschild, is to be immediately expected, and the 2nd inst. even has been named as the day of his entry, but this date appears rather too early. It is said that all the members of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem have been invited to meet at Rome in the present month. They are to attend in person, or to be represented by delegates furnished with regular powers. The province of Romagna is infested with robbers.

From Naples it is announced that an amnesty of the minor political offenders has been published by the King.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna we learn that the Cabinet there have been lately engaged in the serious consideration of a project for the cession by Austria to Piedmont of a considerable portion of Lombardy. Austria wants money badly, and desires to relieve herself of the risk of another rising in Lombardy, and would willingly cede for a valuable consideration so much of Lombardy as would give the Mincio for a boundary to Piedmont. As it has been deemed necessary to consult France and England, the proposition has been submitted to those Powers.

PRUSSIA.

Recent accounts from Berlin state that the elections of the electors for the Erfurt Parliament have just taken place in that city and the rest of Prussia. In most cases the Democratic party refrained from voting, and the result is, therefore, of course, favourable to the Conservative Constitutional party. In several of the other principalities of the German Confederation the elections have also taken place with the same result.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg, under date the 18th ult., we learn that the Russians have once more gained an advantage over the Galachies in the Caucasus. An engagement took place on the 3rd Jan., on the right bank of the Ossa, with 3000 soldiers of Schamil. The Russians took from them two standards, thirty prisoners, and a great number of muskets. The Russians had only three Cossacks wounded (?), while the mountaineers left three hundred dead on the field of battle!

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have Cape Town journals to December 8th, and those from Graham's Town to December 1st.

The Cape Town *Observer* has the following:—"At the last meeting of the Anti-Convict Association, it appeared that the Government, after having been paid the penalties of the broken contracts, avail themselves of the strict letter of these documents, by claiming from the parties concerned the difference between the amounts which they have to pay to third parties for the supplies which the contractors were to furnish, and the amount it would have cost them under the contract. They appear induced, therefore, to be extremely liberal to Captain Stanford and others, at the contractors' expense. Under these circumstances the guilt of those who now make any supply is more apparent than ever, seeing that they do so at the charges not of the Government, but the contractors."

At a meeting of shopkeepers, held on Nov. 20th, resolutions were passed pledging those present to adhere to the anti-convict pledge, as regards Government supplies.

Many other meetings of a similar tendency had been held in various parts of the colony.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

The sixth annual meeting of the Sussex Society for the Protection of Agriculture and Native Industry was held on Saturday, at the Old Ship Assembly-Rooms, Brighton. The Duke of Richmond (President of the Society) took the chair; and among those present were the Earl of March, M.P., and R. Pryme, Esq., M.P.

The Duke of Richmond: It is not necessary for me to take up the time of this meeting at any length. It is not for me to intrude myself in giving advice to the farmers of England—I have no right so to do; but, perhaps, as the president of this society, you will not think I am taking too much on myself if I venture to say a few words as to the course I think we all ought to pursue. (Hear, hear.) My advice to you is, to be firm and determined. I ask you not by violence to attempt any object which you have in view; but I ask you to show yourselves free-born Englishmen, not fearing to express your grievances in any quarter where you think you have a right to obtain redress. I ask you not to be beaten down if those grievances should be sneered at and laughed at; but in this country I look to the opinion of the people of England, after a time, to come to a right and just principle. I believe that right must have dominion over wrong; and that sooner or later we shall return to that fair system of protection to all domestic industry without which this country cannot continue to be great. (Cheers.) I therefore recommend you to steadily pursue the object which you have in view. I ask you by every constitutional means in your power to attempt to get rid of a Government in whom we cannot have the slightest confidence, because we know, whatever their own individual

opinions may be, they have unfortunately truckled to a knot of free-trade manufacturers, and they are now led, not constitutionally, permit me to say, by the leader of that party who got rid of protection to domestic industry. (Hear.)

Mr. John Pankhurst then read the report, which was adopted, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment.

Protectionist meetings have also been held during the week at Bedford and Oakham, Swaffham, Presteign, Buckingham, Brecon, and various other localities.

IRELAND.

FREE-TRADE v. PROTECTION.—GREAT MEETING IN DUBLIN.

On Monday the great meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, on a requisition signed by a large number of the citizens of Dublin, "to ascertain the true feelings of the public on the all-important subject of Free-Trade," was held in the Rotundo. For more than an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the neighbourhood of the Rotundo was crowded by persons anxious to gain admission to the building; and a number of placards, surmounted by 4-lb. loaves, were carried about Upper Sackville-street. Under these loaves was the following, in large letters:—"4-lb. loaf—price in 1847, 10*d.*; 4-lb. loaf—price in 1850, 5*d.*" The operatives assembled in tremendous force, the coal and corn-porters, a powerful-looking set of fellows, mustering in large numbers. Five hundred policemen, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent MacCarthy, were present to see that "the peace" was kept; and altogether the meeting was the greatest in-door demonstration that has been witnessed in Dublin for several years. At half-past twelve, a stalwart individual, carrying a poll, with a large loaf stuck on the top of it, entered the room, surrounded by a strong, though unarmed, body guard, and was received with deafening cheers. The placards which had figured outside were also brought in and held aloft, to the intense gratification of the labouring classes. Soon after this a sack of loaves was carried to the platform and laid along the committee table. This bread showed the comparative size of loaves at a given price now and in the year 1847. The Protectionists crowded the platform. Amongst those present were the Earl of Mayo; Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P.; Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C.; the Rev. T. D. Gregg; Andrew R. Stritch, Dr. Gray, Wilson Gray, Alderman Hudson, Alderman Taggart, Cornelius Egan, William Pardon, Mr. Costelloe, Michael Lynch, James Houghton, Thomas Reynolds, P. Baker, Jas. Fagan, M.P.; John Adye Curran, E. O'Mahony, Cornelius Dennehy, J. Kelch, Thomas Irvin, George Browne, W. Bond, W. C. Espy, W. Digges, Thomas Jones, Jonathan Sisson, R. Waller, K. Yeates, Baron Von Stentz, Alderman Reynolds, Martin Burke, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Alderman Moran, &c.

At half-past one o'clock the chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (who appeared in his civic robes). In opening the proceedings, he congratulated the meeting on the immense demonstration of that day—a meeting composed of all classes of his fellow citizens and of all creeds. (Loud cheers.) He trusted, therefore, that no interruption calculated to cause delay would occur in the proceedings. He hoped that the United Kingdom would ever be united. (Cheers and hisses.)

A Voice: A cheer for John Mitchell. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor continued: He had refused to preside over a meeting of one side; and he knew that the question would be discussed in a gentlemanly manner. (Cheers.)

Mr. James Canfield, a tenant-farmer of the county Kildare, proposed the first resolution:—

That we look upon the present attempt to revive protection on agricultural produce as a landowner's device to bolster up an iniquitous system of landlord and tenant law; and that, in order to enable the tenant-farmers of this country to meet successfully foreign competition and reduced prices consequent thereupon, a corresponding reduction must be made in their rents, and perfect security must be given them by law that they will enjoy the entire benefit by occupation or full compensation of such labour and capital as they may invest in the improvement of their holdings.

Mr. Patrick Sweetman seconded the resolution.

Some other gentlemen having spoken in support of the resolution, Mr. Butt rose amid a scene of tremendous confusion, cheers, groans, &c. He moved, as an amendment to the first part of the resolution—the second part he did not object to—that it was the duty of the Government to lend every encouragement to the trade and manufacture of the country, and that this could not be done if the principles of Free-Trade were carried out. (Groans.) Would they, as rational men, prefer low wages and a big loaf to good wages and a loaf of a smaller size? (Groans, cries of "Free-Trade," and a tremendous confusion, during which the Rev. T. D. Gregg threw a loaf to the people in the body of the room.) This was the real question. (Groans, tremendous uproar, imitations of cock-crowing, whistling, and all sorts of noises.)

The Lord Mayor interposed, but in vain; the meeting would not hear him.

The resolution and amendment were then put from the chair, and the former was declared to be carried by a large majority.

The next resolution was as follows:—

That any tax on human food, having for its object the increase of its price, and thereby rendering the sustenance of human life more difficult, is a wrong, contrary alike to Christianity, and sound policy, as had been too fatally illustrated in the history of Ireland for the last half-century.

An amendment, insisting upon the absolute necessity and justice of Protection, was moved by the Rev. T. Gregg, but it was lost, and the resolution carried almost unanimously.

The third set forth—

That the calamitous condition to which all classes and interests in this country have been reduced by misgovernment and neglect, demands the application of prompt and efficient measures for the reconstruction of our social system on a sound, healthy basis; and we unequivocally protest against the attempt to represent the present evils of the country as justifying the revival of the very system under which they were produced.

Mr. Battersby seconded the resolution, which was put and carried *nem. con.*

The adoption of a petition to Parliament, embodying those resolutions, was passed, and the proceedings terminated at eight o'clock.

LORD RODEN.—The address which has been in contemplation for some time past to Lord Roden, in connexion with the Orange processions of the 12th of July last, was presented to that noble Lord on Friday week, in Dublin, by a deputation composed of the Earls of Mayo and Glengall, Lords Dunsany and Suiriale, several clergymen and gentry. The noble Earl received the address with much satisfaction, and returned an appropriate reply.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—On Tuesday, judgment was given by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of "Wanchob v. Reynolds," when the Judges decided by three to one that the point raised as to the ineligibility of Mr. Reynolds to remain on the Burgess roll was sustained by the evidence laid before the court, and it was accordingly ordered that his name should be erased from the list of burgesses entitled to the municipal franchise. Mr. Justice Perrin was the dissentient Judge. Mr. Justice Moore was not present, but had entrusted his proxy to the keeping of the Chief Justice. Mr. Reynolds is, therefore, no longer legally Lord Mayor of Dublin.

GREAT WILL CASE.—On Tuesday, judgment was given in the Pre-rogative Court, in the long-protracted case of Kelly v. Thewles, which involves in its decision personal property to the amount of nearly £600,000. Judge Keating decided that the will executed by the late Edw. Kelly, of Rookwood, co. of Galway, and of Merrion-square, Dublin, was valid, and entitled to the probate of the court. Each party pay their own costs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather took so decided a turn at the commencement of the week that field sports have been resumed; the Louth Steeple-chase and various coursing meetings have come off, and there appears every reasonable prospect that the fixtures announced for next week will hold good. Of steeple-chasing the provision is meagre, Bromley (West Kent) alone holding out any inducements to the lovers of this class of racing. The coursing community, however, will have their hands full, the Ashdown Park and Newmarket Clubs commencing operations on Tuesday; the Spelthorne, at their new *locale* (Overton, near Swindon), on Tuesday; and the Altcar, Aske, and Lytham on Thursday. As all these are "crack" clubs, some first-rate sport may be anticipated.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The transactions this afternoon were, with one exception cheerful, who became a very prominent favourite—flat and unimportant. We may content ourselves, therefore, with a comparatively brief quotation:—

15 to 1 agst Sir John	LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.	40 to 1 agst Sir Arthur
30 to 1 agst Little Fanny		
9 to 1 agst Osterley (t)	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.	20 to 1 agst Cheerful
14 to 1 agst Velox		
8 to 1 agst Cheerful	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	33 to 1 agst Melody (t)
25 to 1 agst Dough		
25 to 1 agst Testator (t)	CHESTER CUP.	
13 to 1 agst Glaucus	25 to 1 agst Cossack	33 to 1 agst Chantrey
20 to 1 agst Miss Ann	25 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy	40 to 1 agst Harriott
23 to 1 agst Whim colt	(t)	50 to 1 agst Woodlark (t)
25 to 1 agst Fugleman (t)	25 to 1 agst Roland (t)	66 to 1 agst The Knout (t)
	66 to 1 agst Sunnyside	
7 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	DERRY.	20 to 1 agst The Nigger
10 to 1 agst Bollingbrook	10 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel	28 to 1 agst Mayors (t)
	16 to 1 agst Voltigeur (t)	
	40 to 1 agst Delecon	

Thomas F. Johnston is appointed Colonial Secretary and Auditor of Public Accounts for the Island of Trinidad.

On Monday last, a splendid portrait, by Grant, of Sir Tatton Sykes, subscribed for by upwards of 800 gentlemen, was presented to him at the De Grey Rooms, in the city of York. An excellent dinner was provided on the occasion of the presentation, and about 182 of the subscribers were present, including Lord Hotham, M.P., the Hon. O. Duncombe, M.P., the Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P., J. G. Smythe, Esq., M.P., &c. Sir G. Strickland presided. The portrait was presented to the worthy Baronet by the chairman in very feeling terms. The health of Sir Tatton Sykes was then drunk amidst enthusiastic cheering, and he afterwards returned thanks in an appropriate speech.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 4.—Length of day 9h. 13m.
TUESDAY, 5.—St. Agatha.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Charles II. died, 1685.
THURSDAY, 7.—Sun rises 7h. 30m., sets 4h. 57m.
FRIDAY, 8.—Half Quarter Day.
SATURDAY, 9.—Length of Night, 14h. 28m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 30	6 50	7 15	7 35	8 5	8 35	9 10
10 15	10 25	10 35	10 45	10 55	11 5	11 10
11 40	11 50	12 0	12 10	12 20	12 30	12 40

ROME.

In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.

The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s.

A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XV., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each. Portfolios for keeping the six months' Numbers clean, price 4s.

ADAMS'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. T.

ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous patrons that his BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., when his celebrated Quadrille Band, patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's tickets, 12s. 6d. each; Ladies' tickets, 7s. 6d.; including refreshments; to be had at Mr. ADAMS'S, 77, Tottenham street, Fitzroy-square, and at the Rooms.—An early application is particularly requested.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MON-

DAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1850, Auber's popular Opera of LE DOMINO NOIR. Angelo, Mlle. Chantou, Horace, M. Lac.

Herold's celebrated opera of ZAMPA will be repeated on WEDNESDAY Evening next, FEBRUARY 5th. Alphonse de Monza, M. Lac (his first appearance in that character); Zampa, M. Chollet; and Camille, Mlle. Chantou.

The following operas are in preparation, and will be produced forthwith—LULLY ET QUINAUT, petite opera, in an acte, musique de Nicolo; LE ROI D'YVETOT, opera, in trois actes, musique de Adolphe Adam; and, in answer to numerous applications, Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces that the popular opera of LE PASTILLON DE LONJUMEAU will be produced previously to the termination of Mons. Chollet's Engagement. Prospectuses of the general arrangements, with Terms of the Season Subscription, may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and

Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Powerful Attraction.—Last week but one of the Grand Equestrian Comic Pantomime; and last night of the present Magnificent Spectacle, Reappearance of that extraordinary Rope-dancer, Mlle. GARDOL.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with the popular Spectacle of the KNIGHT OF THE EAGLE CREST; or, the TOURNÉE OF LOVE. After which, the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the accomplished Artists of the Establishment, together with Mlle. Valentine, who will appear with her highly-trained Stead from Paris; also introducing, for the first time, Mr. Batty's beautiful Spotted Ponies, Regée Pak and Damon and Pythias. To conclude with the enormously successful Pantomime of HARLEQUIN and YANKEE DOODLE Came to Town upon his little Pony.—Box-Office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WED-

NESDAY NEXT, FEB. 6th, will be held the SIXTEENTH CONCERT, which will be an EXTRA NIGHT, and will be for the BENEFIT of HERB. ERNST. Vocal Performers—Mrs. Alex. Newton, Miss Eyles, and Miss Fole, Herr Formes and Mr. Sims Reeves. Herr Ernst will perform (by desire), Concerto, Violin, Mendelssohn; Grand Fantasia, "Otello," Ernst; Variations de Bravoura sur le Theme National Nollander (first time), Ernst; Andante and Carnaval de Venise, Ernst.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Balls, 7s (reserved throughout the evening), may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, at the office of the Concerts, No. 4 in Exeter Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager,

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY NEXT will be produced (for the first time), with New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments, Schiller's Grand Historical Play called FIESCO; or, The Revolt of Genoa. Andrea Doria, Mr. Cooper; Giannettino Doria, Mr. C. Fisher; Fiesco (Count de Lavagna), Mr. James Anderson; Verrina (a Genoese Noble), Mr. Vandenhoff; Count Lomellino, Mr. Cathcart; Marquis de Calagno, Mr. W. Montague; Hassan (a Moor), Mr. Emery; Elia (the Princess Doria), Mrs. Ternan; Leonora (the Countess de Lavagna), Miss Laura Addon.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—Ventrilo-

quian Extraordinary.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Tuesday, January 29, at the Mansion House, Newbury, on Wednesday, January 30, at the Town Hall, Hungerford; on Friday, February 1, at the Town Hall, Woolwich; on Monday, February 4, at the Lecture Hall, Richmond; on Tuesday, February 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Woodford; on Thursday, February 7, Friday, February 8, and Saturday (Morning), February 9, at the Royal Albert Rooms, Bristol; on Monday, February 11, and Tuesday, Feb. 12, at the Star Assembly Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Clapham; on Monday, Feb. 18, at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square; on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea; on Thursday, Feb. 21, at the School Rooms, Barking; on Friday, Feb. 22, at the School Rooms, Barking. Reserved Seats, 3s; First-class Seats, 2s; Doors open at Half-past Seven. Begin at Eight.—Reservations, &c., to be had at the Doors. Price Sixpence.—25, Surrey-street, Strand.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a

Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, by Dr. Bachheffer, on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, daily at two o'clock, and in the evenings at eight. An entirely new set of DISSOLVING VIEWS OF LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY AND AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, daily at half-past four, and in the evenings at a quarter to ten.—The VIEWS of ROYAL INSTITUTION, including the Interior and Exterior of St. Peter's, with Diorama Effects, are shown daily at one o'clock.—Lectures on Chemistry, with brilliant experiments, by Mr. Ashley—Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell.—New Exhibition of Chromatopes.—The Machinery, Models, &c. explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H W W—Apply to Mr. Thomas, news-agent, Catherine-street, Strand 10s, and G E, Birmingham.—We had rather not advise you to send a SUPPLEMENT READER—Apply at the School for the Indigent Blind, St George's Fields, Southwark.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER—Mr. Cunningham, in his "Handbook of London," states that the first Number of the Times newspaper was published Jan. 1, 1788.

JUAN—"Your Grace," to a Duchess; "Your Royal Highness," to a Royal Duchess; Hassan (a Moor), "Your coin had better be sent or taken to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden."

EDIPUS—The Journal in question was discontinued for want of success.

E H H, Bedford-square.—The total number of omnibuses traversing the streets of London is about 1500.

W S, Liverpool.—The riot at Ballingarry took place July 29, 1848. See Captain Chaulier's "Account of the French Revolution of 1848," 2 vols 8vo.

T F C, Crewkerne.—Correct, either with or without the parenthesis.

W W, Osmotherley.—We cannot say whether the coin be genuine or false, unseen.

A WATERALLIAN.—The Literary and scientific Institution is in Smith-street, Westminster.

L C—Apply respecting the electro-plating apparatus to Horne and Co, 13, Newgate-street.

E H M, Bishop's Cleeve.—We have no room for the Portrait.

E G P.—In any Savings-Bank. The British Museum was re-opened on the day named.

C B, Marlborough.—All depends upon the terms of agreement.

T J S.—The names are John Franklin and Jane Franklin, olim Jane Griffin.

T H, Aylesbury.—The present is the last year of the first half of the 19th century.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The answers to the characters were given as promised.

A CORRESPONDENT.—Boughten, is thanked; but we have no room for the Illustrations.

S S S, Dublin, will see that the movement is progressing.

W B, Florence.—We shall be glad to see the Sketches; though we fear they will be too late for engraving.

FLORENCE.—The "Art of Wood-Engraving" has been reprinted from our Journal (with additions), in handsome style, at one guinea.

A BUCKENHAM SUBSCRIBER.—The word "erole" is often in England understood to imply a mulatto; but the term means a sort of West India colony, whether white, black, or of the coloured population.—Mrs. Carmichael's work on the West Indies.

A R D—Ground ice is the phenomenon you refer to.

B L—Your coin is a coin of Morocco, 1188, of the Hégira; i. e. about 1760 of our time; of no value. The weight of one of the common British gold coins, when genuine, is from 80 to 84 grains.

R G, Whitehouse, should apply, respecting the Daguerotype, at 13, Newgate-street.

STRAIDROOK.—We do not interfere in card disputes.

M C C, Brighton, should show the drawing to some artist in his town.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Kensington.—The name in the title-page is fictitious.

A SUBSCRIBER is thanked for the details of the Balloon Experiment, though we cannot avail ourselves of them.

EBLANA—Inquire at the Phenological Establishment, in King William-street, Strand.

A SUBSCRIBER should inquire of Mr. James Anderson, 142, Strand.

S F S—See "Chambers's Information for the People."

J W, Scarborough, will find more facts and statements respecting the great Sea-Serpent assembled in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 341, than elsewhere.

D F, Wisbech, had better commission a solicitor.

A T.—There is no work published on human fossil remains exclusively. An account of Dr. Lund's discovery in South America will be found in "Billman's Journal," No. 90. See, also, "Year-Books of Facts," 1844 and 1845. Dr. Dickson's discovery in North America is recorded in the "Year-Book of Facts," 1848.

APOTHEOSIS, Russell-square, had better write to the Journal in question.

ΛΟΥΓΟΣ.—We should doubt the perfect sanity of the person in question.

P H.—The most correct and legal mode of proceeding would be to obtain a grant of the crest from the Herald.

PHILO-VENTAS.—The name of the Princess is Helena, the penultimate e being short.

R R C R.—The testamentary clause seems to imply a legal obligation.

BEAUCLEER.—The arms of Usher shall be given in our next.

T C.—The estates of the late Mrs Otway Carve have passed, under her will, to a member of the Otway family.

A CORRESPONDENT adds to our memoir of the late Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, that he died in his 90th year, and that his second wife was Miss Bonar, daughter of Mr. Bonar, of Camden, county Kent.

L E G.—The children of an heiress are not entitled to bear their mother's crest, unless they assume her name and arms, or have a specific grant from the Crown. Our correspondent's second point we will discuss next week.

J T C, Haverhill.—Lord Brougham has not been either Solicitor or Attorney-General to the Sovereign. He became Chancellor in 1830.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A B C.—The Herald's Visitation are the manuscript pedigrees of the various county families taken by the Herald in their visitations, and now preserved in the College of Arms and British Museum. Salthill is a village in Berkshire.

W T, Lincoln.—The moon was nearly in perigee at the time of the expectation of high tide, on December 29.

ENQUIRER, A RESIDENT NEAR THE THAMES, and others.—One of the highest tides during the year 1850 will take place on the 27th day of February, in the afternoon, on the south coast of England; and on the 28th of February, in the morning, on the east coast; and on the 28th of February, in the afternoon, in the river Thames.

T A.—When the Sun is on the Equator, in March and September, the days and nights are of equal length all over the Earth.

A CORRESPONDENT, H M S Ferry, Trincomalee, is specially thanked for his clever Sketches X Y Z.—We do not interfere in card disputes.

ANTI-LAW.—Hudson on Making Wills, published by Longman and Co.

W W, Standon.—We have not received the Sketches, but shall be glad to do so.

ARMIGER refers L M to "Burke's Landed Gentry" for full details of the Mathew family.

B.—The Fry, or Fryer, was a Cavalier family long resident at Yarty, county Devon, from the time of Edward IV. The heir carried the estate into the family of the present Lord Lovelace, to whom Yarty belongs. John, younger brother of William of Yarty, emigrated to Antigua: the heiresses of his eldest grandson married into the families of Byam and Mackinnon: the male descendants of a younger brother remain still in Antigua. The arms of Fryer are "Gu. three horses courant arg."

E D.—The full point is correct.

EXAMINER'S CLERK.—Sulphuric acid.

LEX, Edinburgh.—We cannot advise you.

CYMO, Bangor.—Declined.

JUS.—Lord Stanley sits in the House of Lords.

L L L.—See "Parlour Magic."

DIAMANTICUS should apply to the performer.

ANOLESEY.—We cannot recommend you.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Yes, at Mooltan.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Mrs. Jordan.

O V M.—We cannot aid you.

EVANGELICAL, Edinburgh.—Declined.

W M had better apply to a magistrate.

J S K, Blandford.—We have not room.

C N.—The right has not been disputed.

C D.—See Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual."

S H, Lin-house, has been correctly informed.

R C—Apply to a respectable solicitor.

OMEGA.—The Saturday's Edition.

*** Arrears of replies to Correspondents will be given next week.

ERRATA AT PAGE 64.—In the description of the Church of St. John, at Penge, for T. D. Brown, read J. D. Brown. The office of Messrs. Round and Nash, the architects, is not at Bermondsey, but at 53, Moorgate street.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

New Verse and Prose by the Corn-Law Rhymers.—Sketches of Cantabs.—Hovendon on Crime.—Lodge's Portraits (two vols.).—Humboldt's View of Nature.

Music.—"Shower of Diamonds."—The Mars Polka.—Jetty Treffz Waltzes.

Island of Jewels—Overture and Quadrilles.—"Kathleen."—"Beautiful Dove."

Just published, price 2s.; free by Post, 2s. 6d.,

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The whole beautifully and copiously illustrated with Engravings.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 193, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

Next Week, we shall present to our SUBSCRIBERS, a

HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT,

in order the more fully to report the PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT; the Opening of the British Institution; Notices of New Books, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

THE practice of awarding head-money for the capture and destruction of pirates, however prevalent it may be in European states, and however familiar to men's minds it may have become, is not one, we think, that can be justly defended. Brave and generous officers in the Navy do not need the incentive of blood-money to urge them to the fulfilment of their duty; and, were the present custom abolished, there can be no doubt—at least, as far as British officers are concerned—that quite as much zeal, energy, and discretion would be shown in the capture of the pirates that infest the Oriental and other seas, as are shown now or have ever been shown before. But this is a different question from that raised by the Aborigines Protection Society and the Peace Society in their meeting of Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, although the giving of head-money naturally entered into the discussion. On the 10th of November last, and fully a fortnight before any other account reached England, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published, with many illustrations taken on the spot, a narrative of the destruction of a piratical fleet off Borneo by a small British force under the orders of Sir James Brooke. The slaughter that took place was very great, the total loss of the pirates being estimated at 1500 men. The British force was aided in its operations by a body of native Borneans—as much interested as ourselves in the abolition of piracy and the punishment of pirates.

The statement in this Journal, bearing the signature of Mr. Urban Vigors, one of the officers engaged, was, that the result of the expedition was the destruction of the most piratical tribe on the north-west coast, under the most unequivocal circumstances of piracy; that they were intercepted on their return from a desperate foray, with hands red with the slaughter of innocent and unsuspecting traders. The publication excited much interest amongst all parties, and some indignation amongst the party that afterwards called the meeting of Wednesday evening, to comment upon and condemn the conduct of Rajah Brooke. Mr. Sturge denied that there was any danger to British commerce from piracy in those seas, and asserted, as did various other speakers, that at all events there was nothing stronger than a mere suspicion of piracy against the 1500 men destroyed by Rajah Brooke, and, consequently, that there was no justification of his conduct in killing so many men without proof of their guilt. The discussion narrows itself therefore to the question—were these men pirates or not? Mr. Vigors, writing from the spot, states distinctly that they were; and, while the point was mooted at the meeting, an unexpected visitor—who had himself commanded British vessels in those seas, and who had been engaged hand to hand with a piratical force—stated with equal distinctness and great energy, that there could be no doubt of the fact. His appearance somewhat disturbed the meeting; but, ultimately, a resolution was passed in deprecation of Rajah Brooke's proceedings, and of the practice of awarding head-money. The great question of our right to attack and kill pirates who attack and kill us whenever they have an opportunity, was prudently suffered to drop.

Rajah Brooke, we dare say, is as sorry as any of the estimable gentlemen who condemn his conduct, that he should have been instrumental in the death of so many fellow-creatures; but, if these men were really pirates, and it were a point of clear duty on his part to punish them, he may deplore the necessity under which he acted, and yet go to his bed at night with a clear conscience. With regard to the employment of savages as the allies of civilised men in a war with savages, we are of the opinion of the great Lord Chatham, that it cannot be justified. Men who cut off and smoke-dry the heads of their unfortunate foes who fall in battle, are no fit allies for a civilised people. In this respect, and as regards head-money, the public sentiment will support Mr. Sturge and Mr. George Thompson in the opinions they expressed; but, as regards the unfortunate necessity of punishing piracy, we think public opinion is far more likely to go along with the gallant Captain Smith. If it be unjust to inflict the penalty of death against pirates and sea-murderers—taken in the fact, and "with the red hand," as the old law expresses it—then we are not justified in the execution of our Thurtells and our Greenacres, our Tawells and our Mannings.

The King of Holland has formally given his consent to the marriage of the Princess Louisa of the Netherlands with the Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway. On this occasion a grand banquet and ball were given a few days ago to Count Bjornstjerna, aide-de-camp of the King of Sweden, sent to the Hague by the King and Queen of Sweden with letters soliciting the hand of the Princess. At the banquet the King of Holland proposed a toast to the happiness of the Royal pair, to the prosperity of the two Royal families, and the maintenance of friendly relations between the Netherlands and Sweden.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

There has been very little to vary the usually quiet tenor of Court life during the present week. The Privy Council, on Wednesday last, at which her Majesty's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon, forms almost the only exception. The Court Newsman thus chronicles the incidents of the week—

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, visited her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Friday last, and partook of luncheon with the Queen and Prince.

On Saturday, the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen; and, on the following day, her Royal Highness, with her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday, Prince Albert went out shooting, the Duchess of Kent again joining the Royal circle at dinner in the evening.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness also sported in the Royal preserves.

On Wednesday, after the Privy Council, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

The Royal dinner-party on Thursday evening included the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hessehausen, of Baden; his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; the Duchess of Sutherland; Lady C. Leveson Gower; the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas; the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter; Lady Fanny Howard; Baroness de Spette; the Earl and Countess of Jersey; Lady Clementina Villiers; the Earl and Countess Spencer; Sir George Cowper, &c.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Wednesday at Windsor Castle.

It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir John Lubbock, President of the Board of Control; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade; the Earl of Carlisle, First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse.

At the Council, an election was ordered for two Scotch peers, in the room of the Earl of Airlie and Lord Colville of Culross, deceased; the Queen's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was also arranged and agreed upon; after which Mr. Justice Talford was presented to the Queen at an audience, by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, kissed hands upon his appointment, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty. The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, Judge Advocate General, had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting; and Major-General Sir Frederic Stovin, Groom in Waiting. After the Council, luncheon was served to the Ministers and Officers of State in attendance.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, on Monday, at Gloucester House.

The Grand Duchess S. ephanie of Baden, we regret to say, has been, since her return from Scotland, severely indisposed, at the Marquis of Douglas's residence at Putney. Her Royal Highness has not been well enough to pay visits to any of the Royal family now in town.

His Royal Highness Prince George, attended by Captain the Hon. James Macdonald, left town on Saturday for Dublin.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Saturday, from Strathfieldsaye. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have also come to town from the noble and gallant Duke's seat.

We regret to learn that the Earl of Malmesbury has for some days been confined to his bed by rheumatic fever, and will be unable to attend his parliamentary duties at the meeting of the session.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford have arrived at Enville Hall, Staffordshire, from their town residence in Hill-street. The noble Earl intends to celebrate his arrival with his new bride by giving a ball to his tenants and tradesmen at the family seat.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Cotton have arrived in town, from Combermere Abbey.

Lady Vernon will give a *soirée dansante* on Monday next.

Lord Brougham arrived in Grafton-street on Monday evening, from Paris.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegg arrived at the Hanoverian Legation on Friday, from Hanover, to resume his diplomatic duties, after an absence of nearly six months.

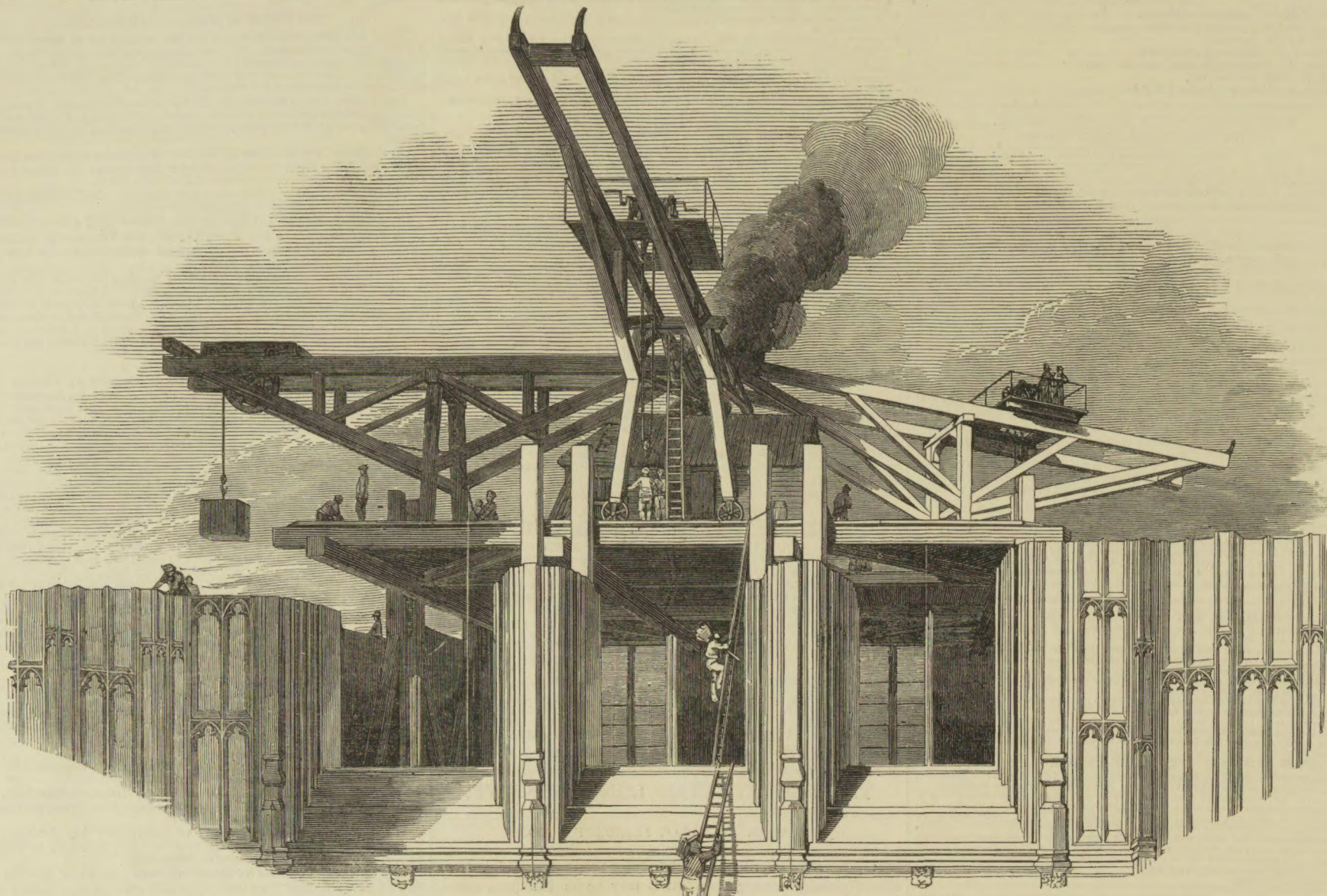
Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B. (the late Governor of the Mauritius), arrived in London on Saturday evening, accompanied by Lady Gomm and suite, from Southampton, where the gallant general, after a long absence from his native country, disembarked on Saturday morning from the steamer from Alexandria.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood had a dinner party on Saturday, at their residence in Downing-street.

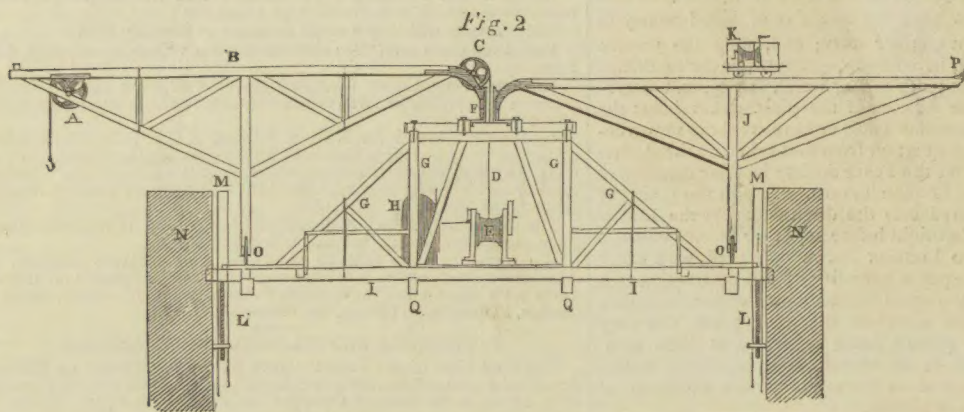
We regret to state that, in consequence of a severe accident, Sir Augustus Clifford will be prevented from attending his duties at the House of Lords for a short time. Applications for admission may, however, during his absence, be made to Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The First Lord of the Treasury gave a full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening, at his official residence in Downing-street, to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, and a distinguished party of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Government, holding seats in the Lower House. Her Majesty's Speech, on opening the session of Parliament, was read by Lord John Russell to the assembled guests. Later in the evening Lady John Russell had an assembly at the private residence of the Premier, in Chesham-place. About 150 leading members of the fashionable



PART OF THE VICTORIA TOWER—THE HOISTING-SCAFFOLD.



ELEVATION OF THE HOISTING-SCAFFOLD.

In Fig. 2 we give an elevation of the scaffold; *m m* being the walls of the tower, *m m* the guide-posts, and *i i* one of the cross-trusses. *B* is the hoisting traveller, *A* being the wheel over which the chain (*D*) from the windlass (*E*) passes. The traveller has a collar which encircles a hollow shaft (*F*), up which the chain (*D*) passes, thence over *C*, and on to *A*. The other travellers have similar collars, but have no chains communicating with the windlass (*E*); they have windlasses running on rails on them, as at *K*, so that stones and other material can be lifted, carried, and placed at any spot with the greatest precision and facility. *J* represents one of these carrying travellers; and at *o o*, on both the travellers, are the wheels of the tripels running on the circular rail. The perspective view of these machines in our general representation clearly shows their character. *G G* indicate where the shed over the steam-engine, &c. is erected; *R*, the stop to keep the windlass (*E*) from running off the rail; *q q*, the ends of main trusses.

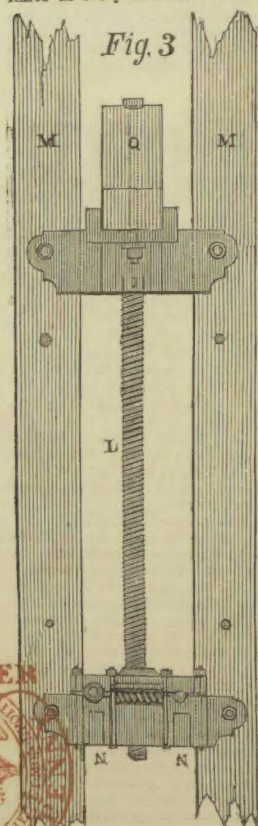
In Fig. 3 is shown an elevation of one of the main trusses, *M M* being the guide-posts, which are 12 inches in diameter; and *q* is the end of one of the hoisting-screw. *L* is the screw itself, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; *n n* the screw-nut and carriage. The screw is acted upon by means of a winch; and, when the advanced state of the masonry renders it necessary to hoist the platform, the nuts and carriages are removed higher up the guide-posts; then the screws are worked up, carrying with them the platform, steam-engine, travellers, and every thing upon them; the nut-head is then moved up to the required height, to aid in supporting the main and cross trusses, and remains there till the progress of the works renders a fresh lift necessary.

We should mention that there are eight hoisting-screws, two to each side of the platform. Our Sectional Engravings are carefully prepared from the working drawings, and the View itself is taken with the utmost possible care; and we trust the brief notice we have given will enable our readers to appreciate one of those wonderful mechanical means of saving labour which so eminently distinguish the era of modern engineering; and enable such of our readers as may be fortunate enough to see the New Palace at Westminster, to understand the mode of working the singular machines which are in operation on its chief beauty—the Victoria Tower.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

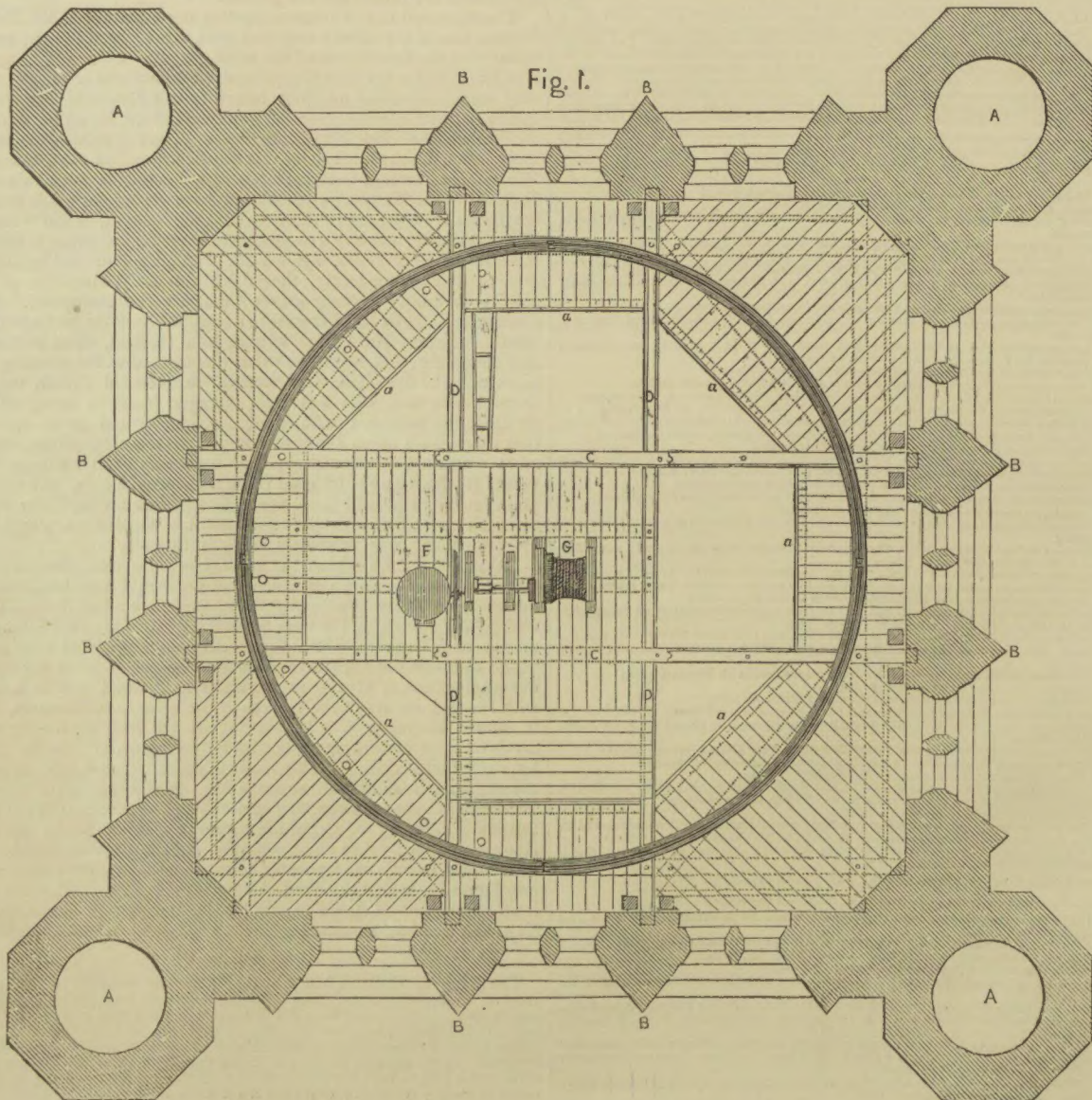
HOISTING-SCAFFOLD OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.

PERHAPS there are few mechanical contrivances employed in the various works at the New Palace, Westminster, of more interest than the novel and admirable scaffold used in the erection of that enormous and magnificent pile, the Victoria Tower. The singular appearance of the scaffold, viewed from all parts—seemingly nothing more than three huge cranes, and the perfectly easy manner in which they appear to work, are extremely striking and interesting. In addition to the circumstance that the exterior of the building is not disguised during its progress by a forest of scaffold-poles, stretching their gaunt limbs in every direction. This latter point is of itself of great importance; as, from the interest with which the progress of the Houses of Parliament is watched, it is no little addition to the pleasure of seeing so glorious a range of buildings in progress, to be enabled to note the gradual development of the design freed from all incumbrances.



ELEVATION OF THE HOISTING-SCREW.

From our Illustrations a complete idea of the character of the hoisting-scaffold can be formed; and to them we now proceed to refer. In the diagram, Fig. 1 is a plan of the Victoria Tower, taken at the base of the first tier of windows; *A, A, A, A* being the octagonal turrets at the angles, and in which are the staircases leading to the top of the tower; and *B, B, B, B*, the spaces between the windows. On each side, within the walls, and close to the spaces between the windows, are four guide-posts, to which are securely fixed, by bolts, the raising screws—shown in Fig. 3—by means of which the main and cross trusses (*C C* and *D D*) which carry the platform, can be raised as the work proceeds; and thus, as the masonry is carried up, so is the whole mass of scaffold raised, six feet at a time. The diverging, horizontal, and vertical lines in the plan show the planks which compose the floor of the platform; and handrails are placed, as safeguards to the workmen, at *a a a a a a*. On the floor a circular rail is fixed, as at *E E E E*, and on this the hoisting and other travellers run, and by them all the requisite materials can be delivered at any part of the tower. In the centre of the platform is a windlass (*G*), worked by a steam-engine at *F*, which draws up, by means of the hoisting traveller, the materials from the works below, and deposits them on a portion of the tower, whence they are taken by the other travellers to their destined places; for we should observe that the hoisting traveller is not intended to move quite round the tower, but only to take in one-half of it in its movements, as its simple duty is to raise, and it is only on the south and west fronts that such work can be performed, the east and north fronts being attached to the main building.



PLAN OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Thursday being the day appointed for the opening of the session of Parliament by commission, the west end of the town presented, about noon, a more animated appearance than for some time past, although, of course, the streets were not so crowded as they would have been if her Majesty had attended in person. Previous to one o'clock, the members of both Houses began to arrive; and before the appearance of the Commissioners, the galleries, and every portion of the House to which strangers are admitted, were completely filled with those who were anxious to witness the proceedings.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Lords Commissioners took the seats which had been appointed for them, when the Lord Chancellor desired the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to hear her Majesty's commission read.

A few minutes afterwards a great number of the members of the Lower House, headed by the Chief Clerk, appeared at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor desired the letters-patent, authorising the Lords Commissioners to open Parliament, in the name and on behalf of her Majesty, to be read, which having been done, his Lordship then read—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

"The decease of her Majesty Queen Adelaide has caused her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

"Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with Foreign Powers.

"In the course of the autumn, differences of a serious character arose between the Governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons, who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory.

"Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have arisen out of these differences.

"Her Majesty having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts with those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist, by the employment of her good offices, in effecting an amicable settlement of those differences in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

"Her Majesty has been engaged in communications with foreign states, upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the Navigation Laws of this country.

"The Governments of the United States of America and of Sweden have promptly taken steps to secure to British ships in the ports of their respective countries advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports.

"With regard to those Foreign States whose Navigation Laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character, her Majesty has received from nearly all of them assurances which induce her to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

"In the summer and autumn of the past year, the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the cholera; but Almighty God, in his mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks.

"Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, derived the highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food, and the tranquillity which prevails.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that her Majesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the holders and occupiers of land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress. But it is a source of sincere gratification to her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessities and comforts of life, which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the revenue.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian Colonies.

"Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising from party processions, the defects of the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant, the imperfect state of the Grand Jury Acts, and the diminished number of electors for members to serve in Parliament, will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subjects of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction, that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and her Majesty trusts that, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects.

"The favour of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this kingdom from the wars and convulsions which, during the last two years, have shaken so many of the states of the continent of Europe. It is her Majesty's hope and belief, that, by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective, you will sustain the fabric of our institutions, as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people."

At the conclusion of the reading of the Speech, the Lords Commissioners and the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons retired, and their Lordships adjourned to five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock.

LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy.

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

The Duke of RICHMOND drew the attention of their Lordships to the fact that there were two vacancies in the Scotch Representative Peers.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE was understood to say that he was not responsible for the vacancies not being filled up.

After a few words from the Earl of Eglinton, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley, and Lord Redesdale, the subject dropped.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE introduced a Bill for regulating Select Vestries.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—ADDRESS AND AMENDMENT.

The Royal Speech having been read in the usual form,

The Earl of ESSEX rose to move the Address. Since they had met last the country had had the misfortune to lose the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and he was sure their Lordships would sympathise with her Majesty in the grief which she felt for that great loss, for never had any foreign Princess secured the good opinion of this country to a greater degree than Queen Adelaide. The interference of her Majesty's Government on behalf of Turkey, in the differences which had arisen between that country and Russia, was a legitimate exercise of the influence of this country, and had been attended with the most happy effects. He could not but recollect that during the last two years the whole of Europe had been in a state of disorder; scarcely a post arrived that did not bring the intelligence of the overthrow of some ancient dynasty. During the whole of these convulsions this country had remained undisturbed; and he attributed that state of tranquillity mainly to the manner in which the Legislature had given way to public opinion. The artisan and operative classes had, to their honour, shown themselves superior to the temptations held out to them. A tribute of gratitude was due to the public press, the members of which, however they might differ as to the means, had but one object in view, to secure the prosperity and the tranquillity of the country. (Hear, hear.) When he looked back to the events of the last few years, he could not but consider that it was a most fortunate circumstance that they had had at the head of affairs, during the time which preceded the Continental revolutions, men who had had the sagacity to repeal the laws which prohibited the importation of food. Of all the votes he had ever given, there was none to which he looked back with greater satisfaction, than to the vote he had given in favour of the repeal of the laws preventing the free importation of food. The late pestilence had drawn

the attention of the public to the state of the sanitary laws, and every one was convinced that those laws must be amended. The improved state of the commerce and trade of the country proved the soundness of the alterations which had been recently made in the laws regulating the imports of this country. It was satisfactory to know that the measures which had last session been passed with regard to Ireland, more particularly the Encumbered Estates Bill, had worked well. No one could regret more than he did the distress under which the agricultural interests were suffering, but he was convinced it was of a temporary nature. (Cheering, and counter-cheering.) He believed that those who had kept up a Protectionist agitation—who called themselves farmers' friends—had acted most unwisely. (Cheers, and counter-cheers.) He had received a statement from the vestry-clerk of Marylebone parish, stating that there had been a saving of £11,000 in the rates, in consequence of the cheapness of food; in another metropolitan parish the saving had been £7000, and the rates had been reduced twopenny in the pound. (Loud cheers.) The repeal of the Navigation-laws had been followed by the most happy effects. Shipbuilding had increased, and there were now orders from foreign countries for the building of ships in this country. (Hear, hear.) He knew not what might be the measures to be proposed with regard to the Australian colonies, but he hoped that the time was not far distant when more liberty as regards internal legislation would be granted to all our colonies. The noble Earl concluded by moving the Address, which was an echo to the Speech.

Lord METHUEN, in seconding the Address, said it must be a matter of congratulation to see the efforts of the Government to prevent the occurrence of hostilities between Russia and Turkey had been attended with success. It was also matter of congratulation that the manufacturing and commercial interests were in a state of prosperity. He regretted that he could not say the same as regarded the agricultural interest; that interest was suffering from panic excited by the Protectionist agitation. But it should be recollected that under Protection, in 1822, the price of corn had been lower than it was at present, and again in 1835. The noble Lord concluded by formally seconding the motion.

The Earl of STRADERBROOK felt that he should be wanting in his duty, if he abstained from embracing this, the earliest opportunity, of declaring to their Lordships the existence of deep and great agricultural distress. He believed that the distress would be permanent so long as the present system of legislation should continue. In 1815 it was considered that the British agriculturist would be swamped by foreign importation, unless he had protection, and in consequence the Corn-Law measure of 1815 was introduced. He admitted that under Protection great distress had existed in 1842. He well remembered the severe distress that existed throughout the agricultural districts at this period. Many landowners retired to the Continent under pretence of educating their families, but really to retrench; and many industrious farmers and labourers were reduced to the workhouse. The measure of 1828 was introduced at a time when there was no great dread of a large importation of foreign corn, and he believed that measure was one of the wisest ever submitted to Parliament. (Protectionist cheers.) In 1834 a new measure was introduced, which was a most just measure. Its effect was to increase the comfort and well-being of the labouring classes. The harvest of 1835 was the most abundant ever known, and the natural result was that prices fell, and



THE HON. C. P. VILLIERS, MOVER OF THE ADDRESS TO THE THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE MEMOIR AT PAGE 80.)

great distress was the consequence of that fall of price. He was shocked to find to find that many persons endeavoured to establish an analogy between the low prices of 1835 and those of 1849. Their causes had nothing in common—there was no analogy between the two cases. In that year the exports amounted to £53,000,000, whereas in 1842, the year of another alteration in the Corn-Law, it only amounted to £43,000,000; and yet in the year 1842 the Corn-Laws were relaxed. In the year 1845 the Corn-Laws were repealed, and an enormous importation took place, which had continued up to the present hour. It was this enormous importation which had reduced the price of agricultural produce, and not a superabundant harvest, as had been the case in 1835. This cause of agricultural distress would continue so long as the existing laws continued; and he should therefore propose an amendment, to the effect that the agricultural distress at present existing was aggravated by the local taxation and the existing state of the law.

The Earl of DESART supported the amendment, because he considered that an attempt had been made to pass over agricultural distress by putting prominently forward the fact of the existence of commercial prosperity.

The Earl of CARLISLE opposed the amendment of the noble Earl. No one could doubt of the great distress that prevailed among the owners and occupiers of land; and her Majesty in her Speech did not only regret it, but greatly lamented it; but he doubted very much whether the course proposed to be pursued by the noble Earl who had moved the amendment. He believed, if the amendment was carried, it would have the effect of carrying through the length and breadth of the land the delusion that Parliament was ready to reconsider what it had done, and alter it. There were the same forebodings of distress on the part of the agriculturists if the average price of corn should be below 80s.; those forebodings had been proved to be groundless, as he believed the present forebodings would prove. He was entirely dependent upon land, and therefore he could not be supposed to be indifferent to the question. He believed the distress would be temporary. Even when they were basking in the full sunshine in 1838, prices were lower than they were now; and notwithstanding those prices were attributable solely, as had been admitted by the noble Earl, to a plentiful harvest, the cries of distress put forth by the agriculturists were little less loud than at present. It had been determined to give the experiment of Free-Trade a fair trial. It had been tried not quite a year, and during that period never had there been so many exceptional causes in operation affecting the price of corn. There was the famine in Ireland, and the revolutionary outbreak in Europe; and with regard to the seasons, it was a moot point whether the distress was owing to the short harvest of 1847, or to the plentiful harvest which followed it. The experiment had not had a fair trial; we were in an exceptional state, and not in a situation to pronounce upon the success of the experiment. His own impression was not one of despondence; but, if even he were convinced that the average of corn would never be one farthing higher, he was not prepared to revert to a system of Protection (hear, hear), because he was not prepared to deprive the people of those comforts, which, to quote the words of the Speech, "cheapness and plenty had diffused amongst them." Many towns, whose prosperity had seemed departing, had had that prosperity revived in consequence of the cheapness and plenty of food. The poor-rates had also been reduced. The number of paupers on the 1st of January, 1850, as compared with the 1st of January, 1849, was 7 per cent. less throughout the whole of England; and this diminution was not confined to the manufacturing districts; in Bedford the decrease was 11 per cent.; Bucks, 7 per cent.; Cumberland, 11 per cent.; and in Dorsetshire, 7 per cent. The largest diminution was in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Nottinghamshire. In Ireland, the expense of maintaining paupers in the workhouse had been reduced from 2s. 1d. per head, which it was last year, to 1s. 1d. a head this year. He could not, therefore, be a party to any measure which would check the cheapness and plenty of food, which was so well calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of the people. The Protectionist complaint, reduced to its elements, was this—that there was too much to eat in the country. (Cheering and counter-cheering.) If there was not too much to eat, causing too great cheapness, where was the complaint? (Cheers.) It had been said that the abolition of Protection would throw land out of cultivation, but such was not the case, for, during the last autumn, a greater breadth of wheat had been sown than had been ever before known, and there were no less than seventy-three applications for enclosures of land. If corn was not

too cheap and too abundant, what was the accusation against Free-Trade? (Hear, hear.) It had not sent bullion out of the country—it had not diminished our trade—it had not thrown land out of cultivation; and the only accusation that could be brought against it was, that it had made food too plenty and too cheap. He believed that there were many, even close to their Lordships' House, who would prove the falsity of the assertion that food was too plenty or too cheap; and he would rather forfeit his place in their Lordships' House, than consent to a policy which would make food scarce and dear. He hoped their Lordships would negative the amendment by a large majority (Cheers.)

The Duke of RICHMOND warned his noble friend, that, if he persisted in his Free-Trade policy, he would stand the best chance of being shorn of all his honours. The secret was out. So long as the manufacturers put money in their pockets, what cared the late member of the West Riding for the sufferings of millions of landlords and farmers? The allusion to the distress in the Speech was an insult to the agricultural interest. (Protectionist cheers.) The return with regard to poor-rates referred but to one day, and it was worse than idle to raise an argument upon such a return. The question was not as to poor relief, but as to wages. Did the agricultural labourer benefit by the cheapness and plenty? The labourer was taken on to work on the roads at a low rate of wages to keep him off the parish, because the farmer could not profitably employ him. The experiment of Free-Trade had signally failed.

Earl FITZWILLIAM went through the history of the various Corn-Laws which had been enacted since 1815, and declared that the result of considering all these laws had been to convince him of the utility and danger arising from all such attempts at legislation. All previous attempts to regulate the price of corn by legislation had been deceptive; and he thought it would be most mischievous to again have recourse to them. He trusted, therefore, that their Lordships would not excite delusive hopes by consenting to this amendment; and he hoped those who supported it would inform the House what was the nature of the law they intended to propose in the event of the amendment being carried.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA contended that the distress was attributable to the enormous importation of foreign corn, and the importation would continue. He would undertake to import corn from America at 30s. per quarter, while the British agriculturist could not produce it under 50s. per quarter. But, according to the noble Earl at the head of the Woods and Forests, even under those circumstances, the Government could not recommend a recurrence to protection. Rent had nothing to do with the matter; he could procure for the noble Earl many farms rent free, and yet they could not be cultivated at a profit. He would never rest content until the agricultural interest had a fair and proper protection.

Lord GRANVILLE was glad to observe that there was a difference in the language held in this House and out of doors on the subject of distress. Out of the House it was asserted that the distress was general, in the House it was admitted that the distress was confined to the agricultural interest. He believed that some small towns might suffer from the fact of the farmer going home after making his purchases, instead of spending his evening at a public-house; and thus far the publican might suffer. With regard to the labourer, it was his interest to have articles of consumption as cheap as possible: with regard to wages, they were regulated by the rules of demand and supply; and if they interfered with manufactures, they diminished the demand which drew off the superfluity of labour in the agricultural districts. The farmers were suffering, but the stimulus of competition would induce them to apply themselves to carry the cultivation of their farms to a degree of perfection which they had not yet attained. With regard to the landlords, he believed that the agitation they had entered on was calculated to discourage the farmers and damage their own interests, inasmuch as they told the farmers that it would be impossible for them to pay their rents.

Lord BROUGHAM said it was clear that a great amount of distress had for some months existed, the agricultural districts. He, for one, did not attribute the distress either to agitation or to a panic. He would be slow to deny the existence of the distress, or even to correct any exaggeration regarding it; because nothing could give a man, or a class of men, greater offence than to attempt to convince them that they were less ill off than they represented themselves to be. His conscientious conviction was, however, that there was no exaggeration whatever in the representations of those who declared they were suffering such distress. Wise lawgivers were always ready to retrace their steps when they found their experiments—and all legislative measures were experiments—when they found their experiments fail. But, in coming to a judgment, he must have no bias on his mind—he must stand *rectus in curia*. If he had a retaining fee, as some agitators had, he would not be in a position to find a judgment. He stood not in that position, he had no bias on his mind; and, if he found no such bias to influence his judgment, so neither had he heard any argument to alter his judgment. (Hear.) He felt that they were right in 1846, in making the alterations which they then made; and it would be wrong now if they attempted to interfere with those alterations. (Cheers.) The distress was not confined to this country. The corn-growing interest in France was suffering even still greater distress than the corn-growing interest in this country. In France rents were reduced nine-tenths, farms were thrown up, and labourers were unemployed. He had not heard of the existence of such a state of distress either in this country or Ireland. Now, Free-Trade was unknown in France—there was none, either of manufactures or grain. The importation of corn even from Algeria was prohibited; so that the distress did not originate from Free-Trade, nor, it was perfectly clear, did Protection prevent its occurrence. The land in France was divided into small portions; that was owing to their love of equality. He believed he was the only man in France who did believe himself qualified to be King of the country. The land was assessed to the state at more than a quarter and nearly a third of its annual value; there were, besides, a land-tax, a tax upon doors and windows, and a house-tax under the name of tax upon rent. These taxes were all imposed upon real property: so heavy were these burdens, that if any person had £19,000 a year, he would have to pay £12,000 a year to the State. This, surely, was a highly-taxed country. Then it was contended that the United States was a lightly-taxed country; but those who spoke thus looked only to the Federal Government, forgetting that state taxes were levied among the States for the State Government; and when these were considered, he thought it would appear that England was not an over-taxed country, when compared with others. Before he sat down, he must express the horror which he had experienced at reading the language which the undue zeal of certain persons, whose hearts, he believed, were better than their heads, had been led to use at certain meetings. He had also been horrified at finding that the assassination of certain Sovereigns of Europe had been recommended by certain persons and certain portions of the press, who had held out to the assassins the hope that they would find refuge in America. It was a libel on the Americans, who reject such a miscreant with disgust. (Hear, hear.) The existence of the deepest distress had been proved by the revelations of the state of the labouring classes which had appeared in a morning paper. The patience with which the sufferers had borne their afflictions exceeded all praise of his. But what was the true cause of this distress? It was that in proportion to the demand for labour there was an over-supply. No law they could make, no society they could found, would make the employer of labour pay 4d. when he could get the labour done for 2d. But it was said, if Government took several of them out of the labour market, it would relieve the distress. But the success of the scheme would be its ruin—the rise of wages would immediately attract others, and the fall of wages would take place at once. Emigration, therefore, would not afford relief, and the colonies would only take virtuous women. Let them remain here, then, and take husbands. They were, by the emigration plan, exporting the most valuable portion of our population. Whilst on this subject he would express his total disapproval of the conduct of the Cape Colonists in refusing to permit the convicts from the convict-ship to land. The noble Lord concluded by stating that he should vote against the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Lord STANLEY could not trace the smallest connexion between the speech of his noble and learned friend and either the Address or the amendment. The noble Lord then proceeded to review the various paragraphs of the Speech, and paid an eloquent tribute of respect to the memory of Queen Adelaide. He also expressed his concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the Address, on the subject of the recent visitation of the cholera, and on the necessity of the adoption of sanitary measures; although he considered it necessary narrowly to watch the measures of that nature which might be proposed. The measures alluded to were all of great importance, but he could not enter into a discussion of them on the present occasion. He would also abstain from observing on the allusions made in the Address to our relations with regard to Foreign states. He, however, maintained all the opinions he had expressed on the Navigation Laws, and he contended that it was impossible that any country could give us a law reciprocity. He was thankful to be told that we were at peace and amity with foreign nations, and he was thankful for small things; but would the Ministry venture to say that we were on a friendly footing with Spain, with Austria, or with Russia. With regard to Turkey and Russia, he thought the two paragraphs in the speech were not exactly understandable. If the differences had been settled, where was the necessity for our interference to settle them with a due regard to the dignity of the Porte. He thought their Lordships were entitled to some explanation with regard to the continued occupation of Rome by the French forces. He thought this country could not be indifferent to the continued occupation of Italy by the forces of France and of Austria, and he thought the matter ought to have been alluded to in the Queen's Speech, and it would be satisfactory to be told that at no distant period such a state of things is to be brought to an end. He now came to the amendment, which he repeated he felt himself compelled to support, for he had hoped that the Speech would have been couched in such terms as not to leave himself and his friends to propose an amendment. He could not separate the language of the Speech from the speech of the mover of the Address, and from the name of the mover of the Address in the other House. (Cheers.) The Speech passed over in a light and trivial manner that ruinous distress which it was admitted on all hands existed in the agricultural districts. The Speech did not give a fair statement of the case; the cries were loud; the distress was grievous, and was not confined to the owners and occupiers of land; it touched the labourer, the shopkeeper, the mechanic—all who depended on the well-being of the owner of the soil; and, while there was a faint expression of regret at the existence of distress, there was an expression of great satisfaction at the increased comfort of the people consequent upon the cheapness and abundance of provisions. (Cheers and counter-cheering.) No one could rejoice more than he did when cheapness and abundance proceeded, as it did in 1835, from increased production; but he denied the cheapness and abundance produced by foreign importation—he denied the purchasing power of the labouring population; and it was a cruel mockery to talk to the labourer, whose wages were reduced, of the cheapness and abundance of provisions. (Hear, hear.) But with regard to the poor-law returns, quoted by the noble Earl, it should be remembered that was a year of deep depression, whilst the last year had been a year of great manufacturing prosperity;

and, if the diminution in the manufacturing districts were deducted, it would be found that the return would afford indisputable proof of the existence of great agricultural distress. He rejoiced at the manufacturing prosperity, and at the increase in the revenue, which, however, was not attributed in the Speech to Free-Trade measures. The increase of exports amounted to nearly—not quite—the exports of 1846, and was not to be attributed to Free-Trade, for the great bulk of the increase of export of cottons was to India. He hoped this prosperity would not lead to over-trading and speculation, and that it would be permanent; but, if the manufacturing interests had benefited by Free-Trade, that benefit had been conferred on them at the expense of the agricultural interest. It would not be doubted that the cheapness which had occasioned agricultural distress was attributable to Free-Trade. The case of France was not an analogous one. We, he thanked Providence, had experienced no wars, no revolutions. (Cheers.) In France there was a minute subdivision of the soil among poor proprietors, who could not properly cultivate it; and yet some of the supporters of her Majesty's Government declared against large proprietors, who occupied more land than they could cultivate, and received rent for it. This was no question of rent; it was an attempt to break down the weight, the influence, and the property of the great territorial aristocracy. That aristocracy might fall, but, if its days were numbered, with them were numbered the days of the Monarchy. (Cheers.) But with the fall of the aristocracy and the Monarchy, and the inauguration of a Democratic Republic, then would come the crushing weight upon the small proprietor, which his noble friend had described as existing in France. France had Protection, but she had had civil war and convulsions, from which this country had been saved by her fixed constitution, and the misery existing in France should act as a warning to those who were calling out for direct taxation for the purpose of crushing the landed aristocracy. It was said the distress was temporary. What reason had they for considering it would be temporary? Last year they were told prices were low because the harvest was bad, and this year that they were low because the harvest was good. (Hear, hear.) He found that in 1849 there had been imported, of wheat and wheat flour alone, 4,533,523 quarters, with a falling price, a greater importation than had taken place during the year of famine. He could not but recollect that they had been told before that there were districts, the means of production in which were illimitable, and that any price beyond the cost of freight and insurance would enable them to import corn to this country at a profit; and he had on a former occasion warned them that, with Free-Trade, within three years they would have a price of 40s., and an increased import at the price, and such was the case; therefore, he could not think that, with these causes existing, the distress could be considered as temporary. He believed that under Free-Trade the price of corn could never rise above 40s. a quarter. He asked if such a state of things had been anticipated by noble Lords opposite at the time they repealed the Corn-Laws? The noble Earl opposite had said that he considered the repeal of the Corn-Laws a benefit to him as a landowner, and would increase his rent; he asked if such had been the effect. But, although he did not undervalue the importance of the question of rent, he yet considered that the great necessity for retracing their steps would be forced on them in order to prevent large tracts of land from being thrown out of cultivation. When noble Lords talked of the price in 1815, it should be recollected that at that period the alteration in the currency had not taken place. Noble Lords had talked of the increase of rental since 1815; but that was not an increase of rental, but interest on money sunk in land. (Hear.) The noble and learned Lord had said that no manufacturer would give 4d. for labour when he could purchase it for 2d.; but he was happy to say, landlords did not act upon that principle, but gave the man a shilling when he might be got for 6d.; and yet they were called on to abate their rents. With regard to his property in Ireland, he had not for the last eighteen months received a shilling rent; and he had some excellent land thrown on his hands, because the occupiers would not pay the rates. Under such a state of things, was it unreasonable that, on behalf of themselves, their tenants, and their labourers, they should, if they were not satisfied with one passage of the Speech, move an amendment to the Address. He regretted to be compelled to adopt the course he was about to adopt, but he felt compelled to support the moderate and temperate amendment proposed by his noble friend. If they deprived the agriculturists of the advantages they had formerly enjoyed, it was but fair to relieve them from the burdens which they exclusively bore. He believed that a moderate Protection duty would be beneficial; but the amendment merely asked for a removal of local taxation if they were to go on with the experiment of Free-Trade. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne should not have thought it necessary to address their Lordships had it not been for the speech of the noble Lord who had just sat down. He congratulated himself, that, after the disposition which some noble Lords had manifested, they had only found one passage in the Speech on which to move an amendment. The noble Lord had commented upon the allusion contained in the Speech to our foreign relations. It was not to be supposed that every foreign nation would make special communications of amity just before the meeting of Parliament; and with respect to Russia he could assure that noble Lord that we were not only at peace, but in amity. With regard to the allusion to Turkey, he denied that there was any inconsistency between the two passages alluded to by the noble Lord. The effect of our interposition had been to preserve the dignity of the Porte and the peace of Europe. (Hear.) With regard to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the reciprocity to which the noble Lord attached such a value had been obtained to an extent surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the Government. There was not a country in Europe that had not given them reason to hope that they would enter into a system of reciprocity. He now came to the amendment which had been proposed, but with what view he was at a loss to know, even after listening to the speech of the noble Lord. (Hear, hear.) Could they say that the condition of the people had deteriorated when the poor-rates had diminished by £300,000, as compared with the preceding year; and when the consumption of tea, of cocoa, and of sugar had largely increased? An attempt had been made to create an alarm at the large importations of corn; why, that importation had greatly lessened when compared with the importation of last year; and, as to the benefit of Protection, could there be a more pregnant example than that of protected France, as drawn by the noble and learned Lord, in comparison with unprotected England. The noble Lord opposite had alluded to the minute division of the land there, but that had existed there long before the prevalence of the present distress, and France was suffering from the drugs and nostrums of the Protectionist fallacy. The noble Lord had rejected the sliding-scale, which had been regarded as talismanic at the time the fixed duty, which they might have had, was rejected by the agriculturists. He held that those deceived the farmer, who told him that he stood in need of protective laws, they should point out to him the wool manufacturer and the silk manufacturer who competed with the foreigner, and tell him to do likewise; instead of which, they told him to go to Parliament, and that would relieve him; and then they proposed this amendment. Was this the relief they promised him? Did it speak of Protection? Were they prepared to propose a re-enactment of Protection, if this amendment were carried? He asked noble Lords opposite if such was their intention?

The Duke of Richmond said, if it were carried, and the Government were to go out, he should be prepared to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and he had no doubt a new House of Commons would renew Protection.

The Marquis of Lansdowne thanked the noble Duke for his candour, but the question of Free-Trade having been settled by large majorities, he was not prepared to unsettle it. He was glad the amendment had been moved, because the sooner they were all undeceived as to this position, the better. The silk manufacturer imported raw silk, manufactured it, and sent it back to the place of its production. Could not the farmer take example by the energy of the silk manufacturer? (Hear, hear.) The increase in the manufacture and export of copper had greatly increased since the protective duties had been removed, and the poor rates in Cornwall had diminished in consequence of the increase in the copper manufacture. While rejecting the amendment, he deprecated the language which had been used out of doors to set one class of the community at variance with another. Had he felt himself wrong, he should not hesitate to avow his conviction; but he did not believe he had been wrong in 1846, and he was not prepared to retrace his steps. He trusted to the energies of the British farmer to surmount the distress which weighed upon him, and sure he was that a renewal of Protection would not relieve him. The repeal of the Navigation Laws had excited the energies of the ship-builder, and there were at this moment more ships building in England than there had been for years past. He hoped the House would reject the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Beaufort bore testimony to the great distress existing among the agricultural labourers.

Earl Grey denied that he had ever said that his rents would be increased by a repeal of the Corn-laws. What he had said was that he believed his property would be increased in value by the repeal, and he believed so still, because it was impossible that the condition of the country could be improved without increasing the value of all property.

Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment—		
Present	Proxies	69
..	..	34
Against it—		103
Present	Proxies	86
..	..	66
		152

Majority for Ministers .. 49

The Address was then agreed to, and was ordered to be carried up by the Lords with white staves.

Their Lordships then adjourned at quarter after one until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met this day at two o'clock; and the SPEAKER and members present having been summoned to the House of Lords to hear her Majesty's Speech read, the SPEAKER proceeded for that purpose to the House of Peers. On his return, the Speech was read, and the House adjourned until a quarter to four o'clock.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.

Several new members took the oaths and their seats.

The SPEAKER read a letter from Major-General Shackwell, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by that House to the army in India.—The letter was moved to be entered on the minutes.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Mr. TOWNELL said it might be convenient to the House to state that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government, on Monday next, to move the introduction of a bill for the better government of the Australian Colonies, when an explanation would be given of the colonial policy of that country.

On Wednesday the Solicitor-General would move to bring in a Bill to amend the practice of the Courts of Common Law in Ireland; to amend the practice of the Court of Chancery; and also the law affecting judgments.

On Monday next the Under-Secretary for the Colonies would move the appointment of a committee respecting the affairs of the island of Ceylon.

On Tuesday next the Secretary for Ireland would move the introduction of a Bill to Restrict Party Processions in Ireland. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring in a Bill at an early day, to provide for the better government of the Woods and Forests, and of the land revenues of the Crown.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department would bring in a Bill for the better Discipline of Gaols and Prisons in that country.

On Tuesday next, the President of the Board of Trade would move the introduction of a Bill for Improving the Condition of the Masters, Mates, and Seamen employed in the Merchant Service.

The Secretary for Ireland would also bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the Registration of Parliamentary Voters, and the Shortening the Duration of Parliaments in Ireland. (Roars of laughter from all parts of the House, the hon. gentleman having evidently mis-stated the title of the bill, which was to hasten the time of taking the votes.)

Mr. HAYTER gave notice that, on Monday next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings-Banks. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

At half-past four, the mover and seconder of the Address entered the House—the former (Mr. Villiers) in Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform, and the latter (Sir James Duke) in full court dress. They were both received with cheers, and took their seats behind the ministerial bench.

On behalf of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, notice was given of the appointment of a committee to revise the Army and Ordnance expenditure.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—THE ADDRESS AND AMENDMENT.

Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker,

Mr. C. P. VILLIERS rose to move the adoption of the Address in answer to her Majesty's gracious Speech. After praying the indulgence of the House, he observed that he was still a strenuous advocate of that system of commercial policy in the carrying out of which he had borne his humble part. He had the most implicit reliance in his noble friend at the head of the Government that he would do nothing to compromise that policy, and that he would maintain entire the measures which he believed were most important to the well-being and happiness of the people of this empire. Under these circumstances he had no hesitation in asking that House to respond to the Speech from the Throne. The hon. gentleman then referred to the recent bereavement her Majesty had sustained in the death of the Queen Dowager, and bore a well-merited tribute to the virtues of the late Queen, whose unobtrusive piety and universal benevolence had produced the deepest feelings of respect and attachment among all classes. He next referred to the interference of this country in the affairs of Austria and Hungary, expressing his gratification that the intervention of England had had the effect of putting an end to hostilities between two neighbouring states, a result which was mainly owing to the high position which the country had always maintained in the opinion of the world. At the same time, it could not be too generally known, that this country had no unfriendly or ambitious designs towards other nations, and had no wish whatever to take any advantage of their confidence or their weaknesses. (Hear, hear.) He then referred to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, observing that that interest (the shipping interest), which it was supposed would be the most seriously affected by the change, was at present in a state of the greatest activity. (Cheers.) Whether he referred to the Tyne or the Thames, the Wear or the Clyde, the prospects of the shipowners were never more cheering or gratifying. He then referred to her Majesty's recent visit to Ireland, from which he anticipated the most beneficial results, and he was not surprised at the enthusiasm and loyalty of her reception in that country, as her Majesty had always evinced the greatest interest in their welfare, and the greatest desire that equal justice and equal favour should be awarded in Ireland. The returns with regard to out and in-door relief, and with regard to crime in Ireland, showed a marked improvement in both respects. As regarded England, he believed it would be universally admitted, that both the trade and commerce of the country were never in a more satisfactory state. He was satisfied that the adoption of the principles of Free-Trade by that country had been productive of the most beneficial results to the working-classes of England. (Cheers.) He believed further, that the anticipations of the Protectionists, as they were called, had been entirely falsified. (A laugh.) He would call upon the world at large to judge between the two systems. (Cheers from the opposition benches.) There was not one single thing that had been said by the Protectionists that had come true; and not a thing that had been anticipated by the advocates of Free-Trade that had not been realised. (Great laughter and cheering.) It could not be denied that the whole of the manufacturing districts were, at the present moment, fully employed; and the cheapness of the necessities of life was such as to place them in a much better position than they had been for a considerable period. There had been a considerable diminution in the amount of public relief given—the poor-rates having been much lower last year than during several previous years. There had also been a large addition to the ordinary amount of bullion in the Bank; and he appealed to his right hon. friend, whether the revenue of the country was not considerably increased. Why, they had a sum of two millions beyond the revenue of the previous year: the income had exceeded the expenditure, and that was a matter of not very usual occurrence of late years. (A laugh.) Was it nothing that the poor of this country had an abundant supply of food at a reasonable price? Why, from accurate calculations that he had made, he estimated the difference in the money paid for food in this country in 1847 and 1849 at not less than 91 millions sterling, viz. 61 millions in grain, and 30 millions in other articles of food imported at a considerable reduction in the price. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh.") He would now pass to another topic referred to in her Majesty's Speech, namely, the complaints of distress that had reached her from the agricultural districts. He assured the House that he, for one, sincerely sympathised with that distress, and he was aware that some of the farmers and landed proprietors were suffering distress. (Loud cheers.) He had never disguised the fact that the change would probably be productive of some suffering, but the difficulty was to know how to apply any legislative relief. Many trials had been made, but he did not think that any of them had succeeded in relieving the agriculturists, nor was he aware that they could claim any exemption on account of local burdens. In every instance in which Parliament had attempted to relieve the occupier, the benefit had invariably been transferred to the owner, who, by additional rent, made up for any reduction in the local burdens of the land. The hon. gentleman then referred to the various legislative enactments that had been made with regard to the Corn-laws—contending that they were always in the habit of coming to that House for relief, and always complaining; and yet, never finding any relief. At all the recent meetings of agriculturists in England, it was unanimously agreed that it was impossible for the farmer to grow wheat at five shillings a bushel. He believed, in the long run, it would be found that the farmers of that country would be enabled to grow wheat at a profit at 40s. a bushel; but even if that were so, he did not think that House would be justified in imposing an additional tax upon the food of the people. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman then read a letter from a Gloucestershire farmer, shewing that he was enabled, in consequence of the advantageous terms upon which he held his land, to grow wheat at a profit, and at 40s. a quarter. He did not think the conditions were at all hard for the landlord; and it was, in his opinion, the fault of the farmers and landlords themselves, who were unwilling to make arrangements corresponding with the altered circumstances of the country. He believed there was as great a demand for land at the present moment as there had ever been; that the prices of land were equally high; and that the condition of the agricultural labourer was as good as it had been for many years. There was no advantage which the farmer abroad had over the home producer, beyond the high price of land; that, however, was a matter which the farmer had under his own control. If the land of this country was properly managed, he believed in his heart that enough of corn could be grown in Ireland and England to feed the entire, and even a much larger population than they at present had. He did not affix blame to the landed proprietors of Ireland; but it would appear as if a great retribution had fallen upon the owners of land in that country, and that the regeneration of Ireland would ultimately be found to date from the visitation of Providence which it had been afflicted. The large supplies of corn that England had received from abroad was the main cause that that country was not reduced to the same deplorable condition as Ireland. He entertained the most sanguine hopes of the future regeneration of Ireland; and when the effects of the commercial freedom they had recently obtained were more fully developed, and added to the political and religious freedom they already enjoyed, they might hope to see that great country as flourishing and prosperous as she ought to be. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Sir JAMES DUKE rose under no ordinary difficulties to second the Address, after the very able and eloquent speech they had just heard. It was with great reluctance, from a consciousness of his inability, that he had undertaken the task of seconding the Address. He felt, however, that it was a compliment paid to the position he held as one of the Members of the City of London, rather than to any merits or claims of his own; and he was rejoiced to have an opportunity of declaring his continued adherence to the policy of the noble Lord at the head of the Government and his colleagues. He congratulated the House upon the position which that country occupied, after passing through an ordeal of no ordinary difficulty. He congratulated it also upon the prosperous state in which the commercial and manufacturing classes were at present, although he regretted that that prosperity had not extended to the agricultural classes. At the same time, he did not think that any legislative enactments that could be devised by that House would afford them any real or substantial relief: that must be looked for in renewed energy on their parts, and a different arrangement between the occupiers and the owners of land. He held in his hand a return from the Governor of Newgate, shewing that the number of commitments in the last year were much lower than in the preceding one; and, in addition to that, he found that in all the manufacturing districts the operatives were fully employed at good wages, and with a low price of food. At no period since the passing of Free-Trade measures had this country made such progress in prosperity as during the last few months; and he sincerely

hoped that that prosperity would soon be extended to the agricultural classes. Her Majesty, in the course of her Speech, congratulated herself on the cessation of the cholera, and he believed that in that feeling every member of the House would readily participate. An extension of the suffrage in Ireland was one of the measures recommended by her Majesty; and upon that subject he should only express a hope that England also would be included in any measure framed for the attainment of that object. With respect to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he was happy to be able to assure the House that at no period within his recollection was there greater activity observable than at the present, in our dockyards. The hon. Baronet concluded by thanking the House for the patience with which they had listened to him, and by expressing a hope that her Majesty might long continue to reign over such a happy and contented people. (Cheers.)

The SPEAKER having then read the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech from the Throne,

Sir J. TROLLOPE rose to propose the addition of a few words to the Address, by way of amendment. On behalf of a numerous and suffering class, he felt it his duty, in concurrence with his hon. friends around him, to adopt that course. He sympathised most fully in the assurance of regret expressed by her Majesty at the recent loss of that most estimable Princess, the late Queen Adelaide. It was stated in her Majesty's Speech, that her Majesty had received, on the occasion of her late visit to Ireland, the reception which she might naturally have expected from the warm-hearted people of that country; and he was sure they had heard that statement with unmixed gratification. Then followed an allusion to the prosperous state of the manufactures of this country, as well as to the complaints which had issued from the agriculturist body. Now, it should be observed, that those complaints had proceeded from almost every district in England and Scotland. It was true that while the agriculturists of Ireland were also reduced to great distress and embarrassment, they had not joined in the cry which had resounded throughout part of Great Britain upon the subject; but that fact was, he believed, to be attributed to the all-engrossing interest felt in Ireland with respect to the Poor-law and the unhappy social condition of the people. Among the agricultural body in England, however, a general if not a universal feeling prevailed that their case was one which claimed the earnest and immediate consideration of Parliament. He candidly confessed that he did not think their complaints had as yet been treated with the respect which they merited; and he was sorry to perceive that in the Speech from the Throne they were treated with a real, if not a studied, appearance of censure or indifference. It had been said that the agricultural distress was mainly to be attributed to the want of a proper cultivation of the soil; but that reproach did not apply to the north of England, where every acre of productive land was most carefully cultivated. Great expense was being every day incurred for that purpose; and yet unparalleled distress prevailed among the agricultural body in that portion of the country. The House should remember that it was the poorer and the most industrious agriculturists who suffered most from the depressed state of the interest with which they were connected. Under these circumstances, he wished to submit to the House the following addition to the Address after the words "commerce and manufactures":—"But humbly to represent to her Majesty, that in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the classes engaged in the cultivation of the soil are subject to severe distress, which in our opinion is to be attributed to recent legislation, the operation of which is aggravated by the heavy pressure of local taxation." (Cheers from the Protectionist members.) He would tell his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that if the present condition of the agricultural body were to continue unimproved, he would have to change some of the items in his income-tax. In Spalding, Sleaford, and many other unions with which he was more particularly acquainted, the number of paupers had of late very considerably increased. It was true that an improvement was observable in our manufacturing districts; but it should be remembered that some of those districts—such as Nottingham and Leicester—enjoyed a protective duty of not less than ten per cent. (Hear, hear.) In land, however, there was a perfect free-trade as regarded foreign competition; while it was subject to many burdens of an invidious character, such as the malt tax. He was for rigid economy in the public revenue, and he believed the agricultural body generally would be among the most undividing economists in that House. The prices of every description of agricultural produce had of late been greatly depressed; he had himself sold meat at 4d. a pound; and if hon. gentlemen should tell him that they had paid 8d. a pound in the metropolis, he would tell them that that was their own fault, for the price paid to the producer was an extremely moderate one. It was true that the prices of agricultural produce had been low on many former occasions, but on those occasions the fall in prices had been produced by abundant crops; whereas, of late years, they had reduced prices with deficient harvests. The whole subject called for a full and searching inquiry. He would tell them that emigration would not afford a remedy for a distress so general and wide-spread. The emigrants whom they drove to foreign lands often became in those lands the worst enemies of the British empire; and that was, he feared, peculiarly the case with emigrants from Ireland to America. It was by cherishing and protecting the great agricultural body that they would find the national safety most steadily secured, and the national interests most readily promoted. The hon. Baronet concluded by moving, amidst the cheers of his party, the addition of the words he had already noticed.

Colonel CHATTERTON seconded the amendment. As an Irishman, he felt bound particularly to notice the distress which prevailed among the agricultural body in that portion of the United Kingdom with which he was more particularly connected. That distress extended to all classes, embracing landowners, farmers, and labourers; and he knew no subject which more urgently called for the consideration of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he felt bound to congratulate his hon. friend who had moved the amendment on the moderation of language which he had observed in submitting his views to the House; and he also felt glad that his hon. friend had brought that question before them in a manner which would call for a direct decision on their part upon the great interests involved in the matter. There could be no doubt that trade and manufactures were at present in a state of great activity and prosperity; and that was a most important circumstance in considering the character of the policy they had of late adopted; for it is impossible that trade and commerce can flourish without producing happiness and contentment among the great mass of the people. Our foreign trade had undergone a very large increase; and the home trade had also of late steadily, although more slowly, improved. (The right hon. Baronet read some documents for the purpose of shewing the general improvement in the trade of the country.) The declared value of our exports during the last year had increased by ten millions as compared with those of 1848; the value of our exports during the last three years having been as follows:—1847, £51,000,000; 1848, £48,946,000; and 1849, £48,848,000; and that great increase embraced all the great articles of our national manufacture. It was clear, therefore, that foreign competition had not utterly ruined this country, as many hon. gentlemen opposite had prophesied that it must have done, and that circumstance ought, he thought, to make the House more cautious how it adopted such anticipations of impending ruin. But the hon. Member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli) had said that although the amount of our exports increased, the goods exported had been sold at such reduced prices that the trade was in reality valueless. Now, in reply to such a statement, he thought in the first place that the manufacturers themselves were the best judges of their own interests, and that they were not likely to sell their goods without a fair profit. But he found that, in every great article of manufacture, the prices which we had obtained last year had been higher than those obtained in the preceding year. Then, again, he was happy to be able to inform the House that in Sunderland, Liverpool, and all our great ship-building ports, the amount of ships at present being built was much larger than it had been at any former period. Foreign nations were anxiously looking to the result of the Free-Trade experiment in this country; and he had no doubt but that if that experiment should be found to be successful, it would be generally imitated by all the great nations of the world. He did not deny that great distress existed among the agricultural classes; and he admitted that that distress was, in some measure, to be attributed to the sudden change in our commercial policy. (Hear.) But he felt confident in the ability of the agriculturists of England to meet the competition to which they were at present exposed. He had never said, and he had never thought, that such a measure as the repeal of the Corn-laws could be passed without creating some evil; for there were disadvantages inseparable from all great changes of that description. At the same time, however, he believed that the true remedy for these disadvantages was to be found in an energetic adaptation of the parties, whose interests were so affected, to the altered circumstances in which they had been placed. He should further remind the House, that the poorer members of the agricultural classes themselves must have been benefited by the fall in the prices of articles of consumption, while it must manifestly have been one of the greatest of blessings to the community at large. Let not honourable gentlemen opposite forget that great variations and great falls in the prices of corn had taken place under the Protective system. He believed that the recent reduction in prices was not to be attributed solely to the repeal of the Corn-laws. A gentleman of great intelligence, who had devoted the utmost possible attention to that subject, had calculated that the produce of the last harvest had been thirty per cent. greater than the produce of the preceding year. Then again he found that in France, in which there had been no change in the laws affecting the sale of corn, the fall in the price of corn last year, as compared with the preceding year, had been greater than it had been in England. For his part, he believed that corn could not continue at its recent low prices in this country; for he attributed a portion of the fall to passing and accidental circumstances. The importation of foreign corn into this country during the last seven months had constantly declined, in consequence, he had reason to believe, of the lowness of prices among us, which rendered it impossible for foreigners to sell their corn at a profit in our markets. The farmers ought not, therefore, to allow themselves to be intimidated by these predictions of ruin with which they had been threatened. There had been a time when the farmers had believed that they could not cultivate their land with a profit, if corn were at less than 80s. a quarter; that was in the year 1815; but prices had since been considerably below that amount, and yet land still continued to be cultivated, and the rental of land had considerably increased. The fact was that there was but one county in England, stated by the income-tax returns, in which the rental had not been increased since the year 1815, when it had been thought that agriculture could not be carried on in this country with the prices of corn below 80s. He confessed that he saw no reason why a similar result should not follow under our altered commercial system. He entirely agreed with his hon. friend, that if the farmers could supply the people of this country with food they should be allowed to do so; but if they could not, then the people were entitled to obtain it elsewhere, and on the most advantageous terms they could. Those who had not capital, energy, or industry, would no doubt suffer; but was it to be tolerated that the community should be made to suffer for those who had neither skill, energy, industry, or capital? He regretted that so much intemperate language had been used out of doors on the subject, and that gentlemen

in that House had lent themselves to the promulgation of delusions with respect to the effects of Free-Trade. He had felt it his duty to make inquiries with respect to the state of agriculture in Scotland, and he was informed that in several instances farms had been let there, since the repeal of the Corn-laws, at increased rents; and could it be supposed that the intelligent and skilful farmers of that country took those farms intending not to pay any rent? He had also seen a letter from the High Sheriff of Norfolk, from which it appeared that that gentleman had, despite of Free-Trade, realised his rent, and on land in his own possession 10 per cent. on his live stock, &c., besides; and if one gentleman could do that, he did not see why another should not; and so long as he saw such examples, he never would despair. He believed that many of the agricultural population had experienced great benefit from the repeal of the Corn-Laws, and that many of the agricultural labourers had been kept out of the Union, and been able to support themselves in consequence of the moderate price of food. He now came to what he considered after all, the great consideration in this question. He meant the question of employment; and he was happy to say that throughout the entire kingdom, and in the agricultural districts, as well as the manufacturing, there had been a great diminution of the number of paupers. He found that in the county of Sussex, the Earl of Chichester had at quarter sessions stated on the bench, and congratulated his brethren on the subject, that the number of able-bodied paupers had greatly diminished, and that there was plenty of agricultural employment in the county, if farmers had only capital to carry on necessary improvements. He was happy to say that the account which Lord Chichester gave in his county was found to exist in other counties. By the returns which he held in his hand he found that the expenditure for the relief of the poor in England and Wales was, for the year ending Lady-day, 1848, £6,180,000, and for the year ending Lady-day, 1849, £5,792,000; and for the half-year, from Lady-day to Michaelmas of last year, he found a still greater proportional decrease in the expenditure, as compared with the corresponding period of 1848, for in the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1848, the expenditure was £1,760,000; while for the last half-year it was only £1,653,000. Again, on the 1st of July, 1848, there were in the unions 892,655 persons, while at the same period of the year 1849 there were only 827,150. On the 1st of January, 1849, there were relieved 987,164 persons; while on the 1st of January, 1850, there were only 923,167 persons relieved. But the contrast was still more satisfactory with respect to able-bodied paupers; for in January, 1849, there were 201,644 able-bodied paupers, while on the 1st of January, 1850, there were only 170,502 able-bodied persons. These were most important facts, bearing strongly on the most important point in difference between him and the gentlemen on the other side of the House, and it was right that he should state that a decrease of pauperism had taken place in some of the agricultural, as well as in the manufacturing counties. Throughout England there was a diminution of able-bodied paupers of 16 5-10 per cent on the 1st of January, 1850; and, including Wales, a decrease of 15 4-10 per cent. Looking at these facts, he would ask hon. gentlemen opposite whether the repeal of the Corn-laws had not operated beneficially for the agricultural labourers, and for all classes connected with the agricultural interest? And that being so, he must say, it was neither expedient nor wise that they should re-consider their recent legislation with respect to the admission of foreign produce. (Cheers.) In the week ending on the 29th of December, 1848, the number of in-door able-bodied paupers was 192,009; and on the 29th of December, 1849, the number was 194,923; while the out-door patients in the same period in 1848, was 333,421; and in 1849, 95,468; showing an immense diminution. He was willing to admit that these results were to some extent to be attributed to the increased activity and energy of the farmers, who were improving their farms, and in doing so, giving employment to a great additional number of agricultural labourers. He had every confidence in the energy and industry of the British farmers; and now that they had been thoroughly roused, he had no doubt that they would soon be able to overcome their present temporary difficulties. On the year ending January 5, 1848, the exportation of British agricultural produce was 3,978,000 lbs., while last year it was 11,000,000, and this increase had taken place when there was a decrease in the importation of foreign butter and cheese. He believed that next year the farmers would be in a better position than they were last year, and he hoped their condition would continue to improve. Our consumption had been increased very greatly in brandy, rum, Geneva, and tobacco, and the consumption had also increased in pork, although the importations of foreign pork had fallen off. With respect to the importation of sugar, he was able to say that there had been a great diminution of foreign sugar, notwithstanding all the predictions of those who were opposed to the reduction of the duty on that important article. From the West Indies the importation had increased from 2,771,000 cwt. to 3,070,000 cwt.; from the Mauritius, from 812,000 cwt. to 997,000 cwt.; and from the East Indies, from 1,352,000 cwt. to 1,356,000 cwt. On spirits entered for home consumption in England and Scotland there had been an increase from 22,200,000 gallons to 22,920,000 gallons. There was a corresponding increase in every article used for the purposes of building and for carrying on processes of manufacture. He had also to observe that both in the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage entered outwards and inwards, there had been a large increase last year over the previous year. (Cheers.) These facts he thought justified him in saying that the country was in a state of improved prosperity. He was also glad to say that there had been an improvement in every branch of the public revenue, and from that increase and from reduced expenditure, there was on the 5th of January an excess of income over expenditure of £2,093,000. (Cheers.) Allusion had been made to the amount of gold in the Bank, and that fact proved that their increased importations had been more than paid for by the increased exports of the country. He sincerely hoped that no rash legislation would be adopted to interfere with their present progressive course of prosperity, and that those persons in the agricultural districts who were suffering, would be able by increased energy to surmount all their difficulties. (Cheers.)

Mr. HENRY HERBERT had no intention of addressing the House when he entered it, but he was induced to do so by some statements made by the hon. gentleman who had moved the Address. An assertion had been made that evening which seemed to have had a great effect upon the House. It had been stated that there had been a great diminution in the number of persons who were receiving relief, and from this fact a conclusion was deduced that the country was in a prosperous condition. Now he was not there to dispute the fact, but he was there to deny the deduction, in so far at least as Ireland was concerned. Let any gentleman go into the south of Ireland, and he would find that whole streets had been converted into work-houses; and the returns for the year would show that there had been a diminution of numbers, they did not include the thousands of the Irish paupers who came to England and Scotland. He believed that the distress which prevailed in the country was, in the language of the amendment, mainly attributable to recent legislation. He deprecated the system of legislating on principles of expediency which had of late been adopted, and with the most disastrous consequences.

Mr. FAGAN said that the hon. gentleman who had last spoken had not said one word pertinent to the question before the House. If his hon. friend recollected the sufferings of the people of Ireland for the last three years, and compared their condition then with what it was now, he would have been sensible that he could not attribute to Free-Trade their past or present misery; but that much of their ameliorated condition was attributable to the freer importation of corn and the necessities of life.

Sir JOHN WALSH was always glad when fresh subjects attracted attention in the House, but he did not approve of the introduction of fresh questions on the present occasion. The potatoe famine in Ireland destroyed the staple food of the people of Ireland; the people of that country very seldom ate anything else, for they exported their produce, and, when Protection was taken away from agriculture, the people of that country suffered most severely. He could not understand how, in the midst of the distress which prevailed in every part of this country, the Government could draw so favourable a picture of prosperity. He wished the Government had adopted guarded phrasesology throughout the speech, and followed the custom used on previous occasions, so as to enable all parties in the House to concur in the Address and answer to the Speech. It was not the fault of that (the Protectionist) party that an amendment had been proposed, they were forced to do so by the language used in the Speech, and being so forced, they felt bound to come forward and assert the truth, viz. that the agricultural interest was depressed, and that that depression arose in consequence of the repeal of the Corn-laws. The Government had not been contented with slighting the complaints of the agriculturists, and despising the meetings which had been held throughout the country, but they held out no hope that the claims of the agriculturists would receive consideration; and they still more slighted the agricultural interest by selecting to move the Address the hon. member for Wolverhampton, whose name was identified with a system which was most distasteful to the feelings, and injurious to the interests, of the owners and occupiers of land in the country. The Government had arrayed itself against the landed interest, and had banded with the spirit of demagoguism. At one time it was asserted that the question of Protection was altogether a landlord's question, and at other times that it was a tenant's question—that the tenant had no interest in it, for that he should insist on a reduction of the rent, and would not then be affected by the lowering of the prices of the prices of farm produce. At other times it was stated that, by improved cultivation and high farming, such an additional amount of produce would be got from the land as would be more than equivalent to the loss arising from low prices. If rents were considerably diminished, the landlord must necessarily reduce his expenditure; and then the shopkeepers and tradesmen, as well as the servants and labourers, employed by the landlord, would be seriously affected. (Hear, hear.) If rents were reduced, how, he should like to know, were the poor-rates and other burdens to be paid? (Hear.) It had been stated by the honourable gentleman the member for the West Riding, that the repeal of the Corn-Laws had been effected by the votes of many who voted against their own opinions; and in that statement he agreed with the honourable gentleman, although he did not agree with him in anything else; and that was a good ground why Parliament should review the decision which they had formerly come to, and re-enact the Protection, without which the agricultural interest could not be maintained.

Mr. GRANTLEY BEAKLEY said, that it had been stated that this was entirely a question of rent; but he could say, for the landlords of his own county, that they afforded their tenants every measure of relief in their power. The Manchester school endeavoured to stir up strife between the landlords and tenants; and the more effectually to do so, they mixed up with the question of the Corn-laws that of the Game-laws. At the meeting at Aylesbury, the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding entered into the question of the Game-laws, and read an extract from the evidence of a person of the name of Josiah Hunt, a Quaker, who had bribed electors at the last election, and that was the authority on which the Manchester school relied. If the representatives of the

farmers complained of the depressed state of agriculture, they were threatened by the hon. gentleman the member for Manchester, contrary to his cut and cloth, with the destruction of the House of Lords. (Laughter.) If they wished to put the farmer on a footing of Free-Trade fairly, they must take off the land-tax, and the burdens that pressed on land; and without they did so, Free-Trade would ruin him.

On the motion of the Marquis of GRANBY, the debate was adjourned at five minutes past twelve till Friday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL wished to know from the hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire if they might expect a division on the next day (Friday).

Mr. DISRAELI said he expected the division would take place on Friday, but, of course, he could give no pledge.

The House then adjourned, at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.—A public meeting was held at the hall of the workhouse, Gray's-inn-lane, on Monday night, to consider the best means of relieving, assisting, and providing employment for the labouring classes, in the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr; the Rev. W. Short, M.A., Rector of St. George the Martyr, in the chair.—The Chairman said he felt great pleasure in taking the chair on the present occasion, as he considered they all owed a great debt to the poor; and he was glad to say that there appeared at this moment a great spirit of sympathy abroad, which would, he trusted, enable the poor to provide for themselves. Great exertions were now being made, in all districts in the metropolis, to promote this praiseworthy object; and if they, in their parish, were a little behind, it might be attributed to the fact that the necessity for such a step had not been before placed before them. They had formed societies, and he would here mention one, called the "Benevolent Society of St. George the Martyr," which had answered beyond their most sanguine expectations. It consisted of a lending library, a saving club, and a district visiting society. The saving fund had amounted to £40 or £50 out of the pence of the poor, and had been of the greatest benefit. He believed that the mutual intercourse of the higher and lower classes of society was the surest way of producing the best feeling, and was the cherisher of that kindly sympathy which ought ever to exist between them. The more that intercourse increased, the more he should feel that the hand of God was upon them. Feeling as he did on this subject, he could not look forward with pleasure to hear what had been done, and what could be done. The rev. gentleman concluded by stating his readiness to carry out any propositions for the furtherance of these ends that might be brought forward, and called upon the Almighty to bless their undertakings.—Mr. Taylor (one of the district visiting committee) then entered at some length into the merits and claims of the poor, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting is of opinion that after the labouring classes have contributed, by dint of their honest industry, to the comforts and luxuries of their employers, and to the welfare of the community at large, they are entitled to be treated in a spirit of Christian kindness and consideration when overtaken by sickness, adversity, or old age. That, as a means of assisting and protecting the unemployed able-bodied poor of the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, the guardians of the poor be urgently recommended to establish a registry office, in order to aid the working classes to procure the work they stand in need of, and at the same time the clergy be requested to open similar registry offices, with small soup kitchens, to be supported by contributions of food from their respective congregations; to effect which benevolent purposes, and with the hope of meeting a combined movement among the parish authorities, based on a feeling of Christian brotherhood, this meeting resolves that an Employment of the Poor Committee be now formed, and that gentlemen be elected to constitute the said committee, with power to add to their number.

Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—A general court of this charity was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of transacting the annual business, and electing 30 children from a list of 143 candidates. Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that, since the last general meeting, 58 children had completed their term, and left the institution. At the present time (including the 30 to be elected that day) there were 410 enjoying the benefits of the institution, making the total number, since the commencement, 1835. As a proof of the extremely healthy condition of the children of this charity, it appeared that not one case of cholera had occurred during the year, and only three deaths had taken place for that period. Owing to the limited state of their funds, out of the 143 candidates only 30 could be elected, as they were unable, at present, to enlarge the number of admissions. Special attention had been paid to the education of the children. A regular half-yearly examination took place to test the progress of each, and the examiners begged to testify to the continued and increasing advancement which had taken place; and they considered the best proof of this fact was the excellent character the children had universally maintained after they had left this school. The most rigid economy consistent with the efficient carrying on this institution had been observed, for the annual expenditure was nearly £9000, whereas their certain income was only £1600, leaving a very large sum to be supplied by subscriptions and donations. The accounts showed the receipts of the past year, from subscriptions, donations, and various other sources, had been £8896 19s., and the expenditure for the same period had been £8727 7s.; leaving a balance of £1669 12s. The report concluded by appealing for the sympathy and assistance of the public generally to aid the funds of this most deserving and excellent institution. The report was adopted. The Duke of Cleveland was elected president, the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland a lady president, and Mr. Thos. Baring and Mr. Henry Hoare vice-presidents of this charity. The election was then proceeded with. The thirty children elected will be admitted on the 21st instant.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual general court of the governors of this institution was held at the board-room of the Hospital in Gray's-inn-lane, on Tuesday evening. Mr. W. Pritchard, the High Bailiff of Southwark, took the chair, at eight o'clock. The annual report stated, that, in the beginning of the year 1849, 154 pauper children from Tooting, belonging to the Holborn union, were admitted, all of them being more or less, but 80 of them decidedly, afflicted with cholera. Four only of them, who were past hope when they were admitted, died. The union undertook to defray the consequent expenses. When the cholera broke out generally in the metropolis, the hospital, as it did in the year 1832, threw open its doors to all persons afflicted with that malady. Upwards of 3000 persons attacked with cholera were relieved, either as in or out patients, according to the exigence of their respective cases. This, however, was not allowed to interfere with the ordinary efficiency of the hospital—28,190 sufferers having been relieved during three years. The excess of in-patients, beyond those admitted in 1849, was 184. The total number of persons relieved since the foundation of the hospital amounted to 310,393. The receipts for the past year amounted to £5550, being an excess over 1848 of above £900. This enabled the committee to pay off old debts to the amount of nearly £2000, and to re-open another large ward, called the Gurney ward, containing fifty beds, which had been unavoidably closed for a time, through pressure of debt and want of funds. The total amount of payments was £5521. This addition to the accommodation before referred to has been the means of restoring the classification of patients. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance-sheet showed that in the year 1849 the donations amounted to £3330 7s. 10d.; annual subscriptions, £1580 0s. 6d.; legacies, £594 5s.; rent of house in Greville-street, £55; and, with a balance in the hands of the treasurer and secretary of £160 4s. 6d., amounted to £5719 17s. 10d. Thirty of the governors were then proposed and appointed by ballot to form the committee of management for the year 1850. Dr. Marsden, as founder of the institution, was appointed an additional member of the committee and weekly board; and Mr. John Masterman, M.P., was elected treasurer; and Messrs. Cheffin, C. F. J. Hooper, and George Locke were appointed auditors.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of the life subscribers to this institution was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the funded property belonging to the society. Wm. Lovell, Esq., took the chair at one o'clock. The secretary, Mr. George Mence, opened the proceedings by stating that the object of the meeting was to consolidate the permanent fund belonging to the society, and transfer the whole of the stock into one account, to be placed in the hands of four trustees to be named by the subscribers. It appeared from the secretary's statement, that the society possessed stock to the amount of £7359 13s. 6d., which consisted of a permanent fund of £6703 17s., an available fund of £692 6s., and a special fund arising from a bequest of the late W. D. Broadbent, Esq., amounting to £53 10s. 6d. The permanent fund was invested in several separate funds, and in various different names; in one trust, three out of four of the trustees were dead; and in the other trusts, one or two or more were either dead or unable to act. In addition to the above-mentioned objects, it was also necessary to direct a positive transfer to be made from those separate trusts. Resolutions to the following effect were then proposed and unanimously carried, viz. that with a view to consolidate the permanent fund belonging to the society, the whole of the stock invested in that respect be transferred into one account, and that such account be stock in the Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities; and that Mr. Ambrose Born, Mr. B. Bond Cabell, Mr. Luke J. Hansard, and Mr. George Hayward (who was appointed to act in the place of his deceased father, Mr. John Pearson Hayward), being severally life subscribers to the institution, be appointed trustees of the society's permanent fund, and that the various sums forming that fund, and now in the hands of several separate trustees, be transferred to their account.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—On Tuesday evening, a crowded public meeting of the ratepayers of Marylebone took place at the Princess's Concert Rooms, Castle-street, Oxford-street, for the purpose of considering the supply of water, and the propriety of supporting the Watford Company. Alderman Sir Peter Laurie presided; and on the platform were observed Mr. Chicheley Plowden, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Walpole Eyre, M.Jor Moore, Mr. Chapman, Mr. W. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry), Mr. John Blake Kirby, Mr. Peter Laurie, and other county magistrates. Nearly the whole of the members of the Marylebone vestry, and about 1500 people, were present.—Mr. S. C. Homersham, the engineer of the Watford project, explained the nature of the plan.—Mr. Nicholas then detailed at great length the evils to which the parish of Marylebone was subjected, and moved a resolution to the effect "That the present supply of water to the parish was impure in quality, deficient in quantity, inconvenient in its distribution, and exorbitant in its cost."—Mr. Fry seconded the resolution. Carried nem. con.—Mr. Plowden, M.P., moved the 2nd resolution: "That, having heard an accredited statement of the object and proposition of the London (Watford) Spring-Water Company, this meeting is of opinion that the establishment of such company is calculated to remedy the existing evil, and entitled to public confidence and support."—Mr. Chapman, a county magistrate, seconded the motion; on which Mr. Wyld, M.P., called upon the meeting to refuse to sanction any scheme of water supply, unless that scheme gave the power of local and

parochial control over the expenditure and management of the distribution of the water. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Kensett denounced the proposition of the hon. member for Bodmin as chimerical, and said he wanted to see a sort of universal suffrage with regard to water, by the ratepayers taking the shares themselves. "Oh, oh!" and great uproar.—Mr. Ambrose Moore, one of the directors of the company, rose to reply to the observation of Mr. Wyld. He candidly admitted that the company did not intend to admit the principle of parochial representation at their board; and in answer to a question put by a ratepayer as to the price to be charged for the water, he referred to the bill, which showed that, whilst a house rated at £20 per year was to pay 20s. per year, or 5 per cent.; the house rated above £100 per year was only to pay 2½ per cent.—This declaration was the signal for the most desperate uproar and groaning on the part of the meeting.—Mr. W. Williams denounced the bill, which would tax the poor man 5 per cent., while it let the rich man off for 2½ per cent., upon his water. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Moore again attempted to address the meeting, but they would not hear a single word.—Mr. Paten, the proprietor of the company, then came forward, and said he had been all his life struggling to get the people of London pure water and cheap water, (Oh, oh.) He was convinced that by his plan Marylebone alone could be supplied at £1 per house, or say £40,000 per year. He did not draw this bill, and he utterly and entirely repudiated it, and called on the meeting to do the same.—After great confusion, the chairman himself moved a resolution, "That ten gentlemen be appointed as a committee by the meeting to meet the directors of the company, and insist upon a proper adjustment of the scale of charges in the bill, and that they adjourn to receive a report of that committee." (Cheers.)—This was ultimately assented to, and the following gentlemen were appointed as such committee, viz. Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Plowden, M.P., Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Kensett, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Soden, Mr. Glasier, Mr. Joseph, and Mr. Peter Laurie.—The meeting then separated.

MEETING OF PROTECTIONIST MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT LORD STANLEY'S.—A very numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons favourable to Protective duties, took place on Thursday at 1 o'clock, at Lord Stanley's residence, in St. James's-square. There were present, the Marquis of Chandos, Marquis of Worcester, Marquis of Granby, Lord C. Manners, Lord G. Manners, Lord E. Hill, Lord E. Brooke, Lord A. Lennox, Lord G. Lennox, Lord H. Bentinck, Lord Burghley, Earl of March. The Earl St. Vincent was, we believe, the only Peer present at the meeting.

EXPENSES OF CORONERS' INQUESTS.—It appears, from an official return, that, between the 13th of August last and the 3d of October, Mr. Wakley (the coroner for the western division of Middlesex) held inquests upon 153 dead bodies, the fees upon which were £204, and mileage and disbursements £236 15s. 3d.; and between the 4th of October and the 31st of December, 246 inquests, the cost attending which was £732 16s. 3d.: total inquests, 399; cost, £969 11s. 6d. Between the 18th of August and the 6th of October, Mr. Baker held 173 inquests, the expenses attending which were £565 15s. 7d.; and between the 9th of October and the 31st of December, 228 inquests, the expenses upon which were £730 14s. 6d.: total inquests, 401; cost, £1296 10s. 1d. From the 1st of August to the 31st December, Mr. Bedford (the coroner for Westminster) held 136 inquests, the costs upon which were £394 4s. 8d.; and between the 1st of July and the 31st of December, Mr. Higgs (the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster) held 13 inquests, the costs upon which were £52 13s. 2d. General total: inquests, 949; expenses, £2712 19s. 5d.

TAKING THE VEIL.—Miss Hawkwood was on Monday formally received as one of the sisters in the Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey. The ceremony, which was conducted by Dr. Wiseman, aided by the priests of the convent and others from metropolitan districts, took place in the church adjoining the convent, and was witnessed and joined in by several of the lady's friends. An appropriate sermon was preached by Dr. Wiseman.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26:—Males, 766; females, 728; total, 1494. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 608; females, 526; total, 1034. The deaths thus registered exhibit a decrease of 122 on those of the previous week. A comparison of the same weeks of former years shows that the mortality has not been so low as at the present time since 1846; in the early part of the years 1847-9 the deaths ranged weekly from 1200 to 1450. The average of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-9) is 1084, or, if a correction is made for increase of population, 1183, compared with which the present return shows a decrease of 49 deaths. The deaths from consumption were 128, or rather less than the average. Amongst other fatal diseases, bronchitis is now predominant, and last week carried off 121 persons, a number which, though less than in the week before, exceeded by 51 the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks of former years. It is worthy of remark that this complaint, which has exceedingly increased during the last six years, has, since 1844, produced at this season a weekly mortality more than fourfold its former amount. Pneumonia was fatal to only 78 persons last week (a great majority of whom were children), whilst the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 109; this disease, though it has fluctuated in its weekly numbers from 64 to 156, has not shown the same disposition as bronchitis to increase during later years. The deaths of 7 nonagenarians were registered last week; of these, a woman at the age of 96 years, and a man 99. The deaths of 105 persons were registered in workhouses, 57 in hospitals, and 13 in the two Royal hospitals, amongst whom were 7 pensioners at Greenwich, who died between the 18th and 24th of January, at various ages from 37 to 84. The mortality from epidemics continues to be comparatively low, though measles and diarrhoea (from the former there having been 28 deaths, and from the latter 14) are about the average. 11 children died of croup.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at Greenwich Observatory was above 30 inches on the first five days of the week; the mean of the week was 30.050. The daily mean temperature rose from 29 deg. on Sunday to 45 deg. on Friday; the mean of the week was 35.5 deg., which is rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. The mean temperature was 9 deg. below the average of the same day on Monday; on Friday it was 8 deg. above it.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD.—THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—A novel and very interesting process in connexion with this structure has just been brought to a successful termination, that of joining of one of the wrought-iron land tubes on to the main span in the recess of the tower, by lowering its extremity 14 inches on to its permanent resting-place, and whereby its weight, 650 tons, acting as a counterbalance over the lower, had the effect of raising up the centre of the main tube of 1600 tons weight by upwards of two inches, and of course adding materially to its rigidity and strength. A precisely similar operation has now to be performed with the land or terminal tube on the other side, and by which the centres of each of the grand spans will be raised altogether four inches.

THE NAVAN BRANCH (IRELAND).—The Railway Commissioners having already certified this line as ready for public traffic, will, in a few days, give a final certificate, such as the act requires, to authorise its transference to the Dublin and Drogheda Company; and it is expected that in the course of next week the line will be opened to the public. We are happy to say that both boards are proceeding amicably to arrange for the opening as speedily as possible.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING AT LINCOLN.

On Friday week, a meeting of the nobility, gentry, farmers, merchants, and others, of the county of Lincoln, convened by the High Sheriff, in compliance with a numerous signed requisition, was held at the Castle of Lincoln, "to take into consideration the present depressed state of the agricultural and other branches of native industry."

A substantial hustings had been erected in the Castle-yard, immediately in front of the Shire-hall, for the accommodation of the speakers and their friends; and as, in consequence of an expressed intention on the part of the Lincolnshire Free-Traders to meet their Protectionist opponents on this occasion and propose counter resolutions, a hostile collision between the two parties was apprehended, the High Sheriff took the prudent course of having a large number of special constables sworn in for the preservation of the peace. This precautionary measure probably prevented the recurrence of such disgraceful scenes as have recently been enacted at Stafford and other places.

When the Castle doors were opened, at twelve o'clock, there was a rush to the space in front of the hustings, which was speedily occupied by 6000 or 7000 persons, and shortly afterwards that number was considerably increased by the arrival of persons who had reached Lincoln by railway or otherwise after the commencement of the business. The greatest number of present at any period of the day was probably from 10,000 to 12,000, among whom there were many agricultural labourers. There was also a considerable number of town-people of the lower class, who contrived in a body to secure a position immediately in front of the hustings, and who ranged themselves under the banner of Mr. Norton and Free-Trade.

Among the gentlemen on the hustings were Lord Burghley, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Christopher, M.P.; Colonel Sibthorp, M.P.; Mr. C. Chaplin, Sir R. Sheffield, Mr. J. B. Stanhope, Mr. G. H. Packe, Sir C. J. Anderson, Mr. G. F. Henage, Sir John Nelthorpe, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. C. Anderson, Sir H. Dymoke, Mr. Charles Seeley, and Mr. C. Turner, Sir M. Cholmeley, and Mr. G. T. W. Sibthorpe.

The High Sheriff, having opened the proceedings, read a letter from Lord Brownlow, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, in which he expressed his regret that the state of his health would not permit him to be present, but highly approving of the object of the meeting. A county meeting was the only legitimate mode of making known to the Crown the present grievances of agriculture; and he trusted that the proceedings would be conducted in a temperate manner, and more likely to gain the object they had in view than acting in an unbecoming spirit. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. Chaplin, in moving the first resolution, said:—Lincolnshire was entirely an agricultural county, possessing no large manufactures, and, therefore, the industrious labouring population were entirely dependent upon agriculture for their subsistence. No one would deny, not even the most staunch friends of Free Trade, that great distress existed, not only in the town of Lincoln, but in all the villages throughout the county. As a magistrate and chairman of the Lincolnshire Union, he could speak positively of the existence of that distress. Every day men were applying to him, and asking where their settlement was. They said they could find no employment, and had no parish to go to—a state of things arising out of the present law of settlement—and that their only alternative was to sell their furniture, break up their little establishments, and go into the union. In the Lincoln

Union there were at present 103 persons more than at the corresponding period of last year. (Hear.) This was a very hard case for these poor men, and every farmer would agree with him that it was an evil which was upon the increase. ("No, no.") Those who cried "No" did not employ labourers; but all who did would agree with him in saying that, as a class, they were hard-working men. (Cheers.) Then what was the cause of their present distress? It was simply this—that the tenant-farmers and those engaged in cultivating the land were not able to make money enough to employ the labourers. (Cries of "Lower your rents.") It has been said that landlords should lower their rents; but nobody was at liberty to ask that of him, unless he was one of his tenants. It was a matter with which the meeting had nothing to do. (Cheers and disapprobation.) The farmer was not able to employ so many labourers on his farm, and therefore these poor men suffered. Now, at this present moment the average price of wheat was 39s. A duty of 8s. a quarter would give that amount in addition to the farmers; taking three quarters of wheat an acre as the average cultivation, it would put 24s. an acre in the farmer's pocket. (Cheers.) This would enable him to give 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week more to the poor labourer. (Cheers, and "No, no.") An addition of 8s. a quarter to the price of wheat would be equal to 3d. a stone additional for flour; and as a labourer used about two stones of flour a week he would only have to pay 6d. a week more than at present, while he would have his wages increased 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week. (Cheers, and "No, no.") He would thus have more to pay for other things besides flour. (Hear, hear.) He had in his hand a placard in which the Lincolnshire landlords were called "bread-taxing land-lords." They might call him what they pleased; but he only wished to see the labourers as comfortable in their positions in life as he was himself. (Cheers and uproar.) He employed a great many labourers; but if the present system went on, it would be impossible for either the landlords or the tenants to do so. They were told to improve their cultivation. Within the last twenty years the population of the country had increased by 100,000 men, and how could that population have been supported if the cultivation of the soil had not increased? (Cheers.) If Government, however, allowed foreigners, who had little or no taxation and no poor-rates, to come here and undersell the farmers, a great part of the land would go out of cultivation; and then what would become of the labourers? (Cheers.) The foreigner would soon glut the markets of this country with his produce, but he would have his own price. (Hear.) Many of the landlords might have other resources, but what would become of those industrious men who had invested their money in land which, under the faith of being protected, they had been induced to inclose? What was to become of the money they had borrowed for that purpose? They could not get it back, for people would not buy the land; but those who lent it would insist upon having their interest. (Hear, hear.) It was well known to everybody that the town of Lincoln was in great distress; and it could not be otherwise with the tradesmen there, if the farmers were not able to spend their money there every market-day. (Cheers.) He must pause a moment to get a little wind. (Laughter, and a cry of "Out with it.") He would try. The labourers of the county had only 6s. or 7s. a week, not because they were not able to do their work, but because the farmers were obliged to curtail their expenses. (A cry of "Lower your rents, and then we will be able to employ labourers.") That was not their business. (Hear.) That illustrious man Sir R. Peel—(a laugh)—told them to grow more corn and to cultivate their farms highly; but he should like to know how they were to cultivate highly without money. (Cheers.) A clergyman in the north had also told them to purchase ammonia, which was only a fine name for guano; but it was the greatest folly in the world to tell the farmers in many places to resort to high farming, because it could not be done higher than at present. (Hear, hear.) Then there was a fellow who made razor-strops, who had told them they could grow turnips on a deal board if they chose. (Laughter.) Now, what could exceed the absurdity of such recommendations as these? (Cheers, and disapprobation.) They should, in considering this question, consider that the poor-rates were raised on the land only, and that they amounted to about



SCENE AT THE CASTLE GATE, LINCOLN.

£8,000,000. Then there were the highway rate, the county rates, and other taxes, amounting in all to £12,000,000, that did not fall on the commercial classes at all. (Hear.) By the act of Elizabeth, providing for the poor, it was enacted that all property should be rated for that purpose. This was not known till about eight years ago; and ever since, the sly millowners had contrived to get an act passed annually, relieving what was called stock in trade from the rate. (Cheers.) Now if a tax was laid upon calicoes and other goods, such stocks as that of Mr. Norton, of Lincoln, a great deal of money would be raised for the poor. (Cheers and uproar.) He hoped that when the bill again came before Parliament, the members for the county would strongly oppose it. (Cheers.) Mr. Chaplin concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That the free and unrestricted importation of foreign produce has brought upon the agricultural interest, and all others employed in connexion with it in this country, great

and almost unprecedented distress; and that a dutiful and loyal address be presented to her Majesty the Queen, and also petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the Queen and Parliament will take the same into their immediate and serious consideration, and impose such fair and reasonable duties on foreign produce as may improve the revenue of the country and relieve the present distress.

Mr. G. F. Heneage seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. Norton, draper, Lincoln, proposed an amendment. Mr. Chaplin had expressed his sympathy for the poor, and he gave him credit for that feeling. He said all property ought to pay towards the relief of the poor; and he (Mr. Norton) fully agreed with him. He had a document in his hand containing a statement of the amount of the extra-parochial land in the county of Lincoln, and he found that Mr. Chaplin had 4000 acres, which did not pay one penny to the relief of the poor. (Cheers and uproar.) General Reeves had 500 acres; Mr. Sawley, 500 acres; Mr. Neville, 1500 acres; Mr. R. Collett, 900 acres; and Major Calgrave, 1400 acres—amounting altogether to 10,000 acres in the county of Lincoln which did not pay a penny to the poor. (Cheers and disapprobation.) Yet these were the gentlemen who came there to express sympathy for the poor. (Cheers and hisses.) He regretted that the agriculturists of England were not in so good a position as he could wish; but he was there to prove that the commercial interests of the country never were in so prosperous a condition. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that the welfare of the country could only be secured by carrying out the principles of free commerce, and he therefore called upon them to support his amendment:—

That this meeting regards with great satisfaction the improved state of the manufacturing and trading interests of this country under the Free-Trade policy, as evidenced by the large extension of our exports, the increase of the bullion in the Bank, the augmentation of the revenue, and the diminution of pauperism. That it recognizes the many advantages that have arisen from the plenty and cheapness of the first necessities of life, and that this plenty and cheapness is the only basis on which the welfare and happiness of the industrious orders of this country can be permanently established. That this meeting, therefore, does not desire to retrograde to the old protective system; but that, in order to meet the lowered prices of agricultural produce, and to enable the British farmer to compete with the foreign grower, it is necessary that the rent of land let at a high scale of prices be reduced in conformity with the present price of agricultural produce ("Hear, hear," and some cheering); that the farmers will find it requisite to increase the productive powers of the soil; that the tenant-right of property in all unexhausted improvements created by skill and capital be established by law; and that a greatly reduced amount of local and national taxation is necessary to promote the welfare of all the industrial classes of the kingdom.

The High Sheriff then took a show of hands upon the amendment, and about one-third of the persons assembled appeared to be in its favour. There was, however, an overwhelming majority against it, and the High Sheriff declared the amendment negatived. This decision was received with loud cheering by the Protectionist party. The High Sheriff then put the resolution, against which comparatively few hands were held up; and he announced that the resolution was carried, amid renewed and hearty cheering. The next resolution proposed was as follows:—

That, by the abrogation of the duties on corn and cotton, the tenant-farmers of the United Kingdom have been most cruelly treated and wronged. It was on the faith of Protection being continued they invested their capital in the soil; and, unless Protection be speedily restored, thousands of them must inevitably be reduced to a state of pauperism.

To this Mr. C. Sealey moved, as an amendment:—

That, as the tenant-farmers require immediate relief, their interest will be better promoted by landlords immediately reducing their rents, and by the Government immediately abolishing the malt duty, than by any address to the Queen, or by any petitions to Parliament for a renewal of protective duties.

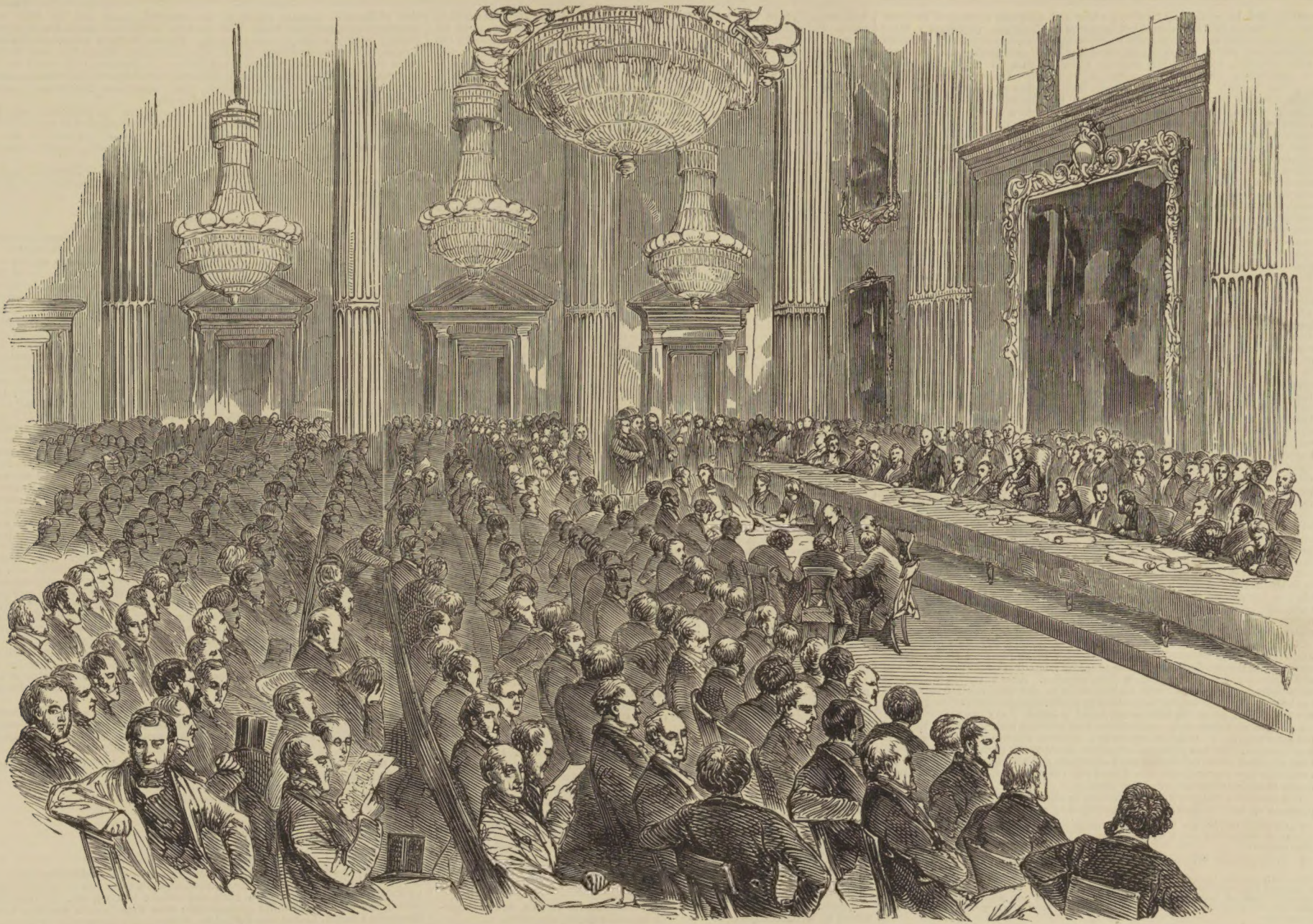
The High Sheriff put the question on the amendment, which was negatived, and the original resolution was carried by a very large majority.

Sir R. Sheffield then proposed an address to be presented to the Queen, in conformity with the first resolution, and Colonel Sibthorp seconded the motion.

The address was carried by a large majority, and Mr. Christopher was requested to present a petition embracing the terms of the resolutions to the House of Commons. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Christopher, M.P.; Mr. Colmeley, and Lord Burghley, M.P., and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Sheriff.



THE GREAT PROTECTIONIST MEETING, IN THE CASTLE-YARD, LINCOLN



THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, 1851.—MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, 1851.

On Friday week, a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London was held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions having in view the promotion of the grand Exhibition in 1851 of the Industry of all Nations.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Lord Mayor—followed by the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Granville, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. Humphery, M.P.; Mr. Ralke Currie, M.P.; Mr. T. Baring, M.P.; Sheriffs Lawrence and Nicoll, the Governor of the Bank, the Deputy-Governor, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.; Alderman Thompson, M.P.; Mr. Forster, M.P.; Alderman Hooper, Mr. W. Tite, Mr. W. C. M. Kent, Mr. A. Caldecott, Mr. S. J. Lloyd, Rev. T. Binney, Under-Sheriffs Millard and Wire, Alderman Finnis, Major Finnis, Mr. J. T. Travers, Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Rev. S. R. Cattley, Mr. J. Bates, Mr. W. Cubitt, M.P.; Mr. T. Cubitt, Mr. R. Harvey, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. C. Francis,

Mr. T. Bazley, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mr. R. W. Kennard; Mr. C. Hill, late Sheriff; Rev. C. Marshall, Mr. H. Cole, Mr. W. C. Dilke, Mr. J. H. Pilcher, Mr. J. Masterman, jun.; Captain Ibbotson, and Sir James Duke—entered the hall, and was received with plaudits. Lord J. Russell arrived soon after the commencement of the proceedings, and was greeted with great applause.

The Lord Mayor, having taken the chair, explained that he called the meeting at the request of the Royal Commissioners, in order that a subscription might be commenced to carry out the magnificent project of his Royal Highness Prince Albert for an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the proposal of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to open an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, in the year 1851, in this metropolis, is a measure in harmony with the public feeling, and entitled to the general support of the community, and is eminently calculated to improve manufactures, and to aid in diffusing the principles of universal peace.

That this meeting entirely concurs in the reasons which have induced the Royal Commission

to terminate the contract with the Messrs. Munday, and to rest the success of the proposed exhibition entirely upon public liberality.

Lord John Russell, on coming forward to move the next resolution, was received with applause. He said that it was in the capacity of member for that great city that he intended to address to the meeting a few words in support of the following resolution, which he should propose:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the arrangements made for this exhibition should be upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion, and the large funds requisite for this purpose ought to be provided by the voluntary contributions of individuals rather than from the public revenue.

The former part of the resolution stated it to be the opinion of the meeting that the preparations made for the contemplated exhibition should be on a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion; and when he adverted to the importance of the occasion, he thought he should be giving a very inaccurate view of its importance if he were to say that the project in view was the object of the Government; or if he were even to say, that it was the object of the



DESTRUCTION OF A PIRATICAL CHINESE FLEET AT PINGHOI.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nation; and he would only be giving a true and adequate account of the occasion, by stating that it was an object beneficial to all nations. (Applause.) What they had to do was to bring into one view those various productions of manufactures and science which might show how much skill and industry had been able to effect, and in what manner those productions might be carried to perfection. That was an object in which all nations had an interest; and the English people would benefit not themselves merely, but all the inhabitants of the globe, if they succeeded in effecting the object in view. (Hear, hear.) It frequently occurred that there were brought under his consideration inventions exhibiting great skill, and displaying very often great science, which were for the purpose of increasing the means by which men might destroy one another. It happened continually that he heard, for instance, that in one country means had been discovered by which men might be killed at three or four times the distance hitherto possible; that in another country an invention had been hit upon with respect to the musket, enabling the soldiers to fire six times in a period wherein before they had only been able to discharge their muskets once; and that in another place discoveries had been made by which it was said that a ship could in a few minutes be so injured that the whole of the crew must perish in a very short time. Such were the inventions they continually heard of from different parts, and which every country, careful of its independence, was obliged to imitate and adopt; and those who made the inventions reaped rewards from the different Governments they served. But, with respect to the contemplated exhibition, its object would be to prove how the arts and benefits of peace were to be improved; to show that, while some men were carrying on to great perfection the arts of destruction, there were others who taught how mankind might have better and cheaper articles of clothing, how every house might be better furnished, and how people might be able to communicate with one another from the most distant parts of the world, and reciprocate all those things which improve, civilise, and elevate the character of man. (Cheers.) If such, then, were the object, and if he had succeeded in showing that it was no partial, incomplete, or narrow object—he thought they would agree with him in supporting the conclusion of the resolution, viz. that the funds requisite for such a purpose ought to be provided by the voluntary contributions of individuals, rather than from the public revenue. (Hear, hear.) Such was the view taken at the beginning of this enterprise, and such was the view taken by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had been justly referred to as the originator of this undertaking. He thought that the meeting would concur in the conclusion that such ought to be the case (hear); and he could feel no doubt that the subscriptions which would fall in—first from the metropolis, and then from every district in the country—would show that the people were determined to prove, by providing the means for carrying out the exhibition on the largest scale, that they were not unworthy of the grand enterprise thus undertaken. (Applause.) Those who succeeded in distinguishing themselves at the contemplated exhibition, by their skill, inventions, ingenuity, and by the perfection to which they brought the products they exhibited, would be men whose names would be justly repeated over the whole globe as men remarkable for effecting objects which must be useful to all mankind (hear, hear); and if such were their true character, he did think that their fame ought to be commensurate with that of other benefactors of mankind to whose memory the proudest memorials have been raised. (Applause.) Having made these observations, he would conclude by again repeating that it would be as a member for the City that he appeared before them, and that the object in view was one which ought to be dear to the people of the countries of the world. (Cheers.)

Baron De Rothschild, M.P., who was much applauded when he rose to address the meeting, seconded the resolution with great pleasure, for he was of opinion that the arrangements for the proposed exhibition ought to be on a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion. After adverting to the great advantages likely to result from the exhibition to arts and manufactures, and the benefits it was calculated to produce by confirming amongst different nations the blessings of peace, he said he had heard it stated that some manufacturers asked what advantage they would derive from showing their products if they did not get the prizes? A very complete and practical answer might be given to that question. He was present at the great exhibition in Paris, and heard a variety of orders given for articles there exhibited, and he was convinced that the exhibition now contemplated would have the effect of insuring a great many orders to our manufacturers. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, as also was the following, which was proposed by Lord R. Grosvenor, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Salomons:—

That a public subscription be immediately commenced throughout the metropolis; and that, as the undertaking is of a national character, all classes be earnestly solicited to contribute thereto.

The Governor of the Bank proposed the fifth resolution:—

That this meeting pledges itself, individually and collectively, to use its utmost exertions to forward the subscriptions and to promote the success of the exhibition; and that the several bankers of the metropolis be requested to receive subscriptions, and to pay the same into the Bank of England, in the names of the treasurers appointed by the Royal Commission.

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., seconded the resolution:—Though he had listened to the eloquent speeches which had been made with great satisfaction, he confessed he had listened with still greater to the statement just read by the secretary. [The right hon. gentleman's allusion was to a long list of subscribers' names which had been read to the meeting by one of the honourable secretaries for the City district, Mr. D. Wire.] He felt that on occasions like the present certain figures of arithmetic were worth all the figures of speech. (Cheers and laughter.) He was, therefore, glad to see so good an earnest given, by the amount of the subscriptions, that the city of London would come forward with its wonted liberality and spirit, and set an example to others worthy of the scheme now before them. (Hear, hear.) That scheme was unexampled in magnitude, novelty, and design. It had been stated with truth, that they owed the original proposition to the intelligent public spirit of the illustrious Prince Albert, who put himself forward on this, as on every occasion likely to conduce to public advantage. (Hear.)

Earl Granville supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, for his conduct on the occasion.

In the course of the meeting a long list of subscriptions was read by Mr. Wire, amounting in the whole to upwards of £10,000. It was headed by the names of the Queen and Prince Albert:—Her Majesty the Queen, £1000; Prince Albert, £500.

BURNING OF A PIRATICAL FLEET ON THE COAST OF CHINA.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated and fully described the destruction of Shap-ang-tai's piratical fleet by the British, in the Gulf of Tonquin. We have since received several additional Sketches of these decisive operations for the suppression of piracy on the Chinese coast; and, accompanying the above, a set of three Sketches, illustrating two attacks by her Majesty's brig *Columbine* and her Majesty's steamer *Fury*. The first of these Sketches shows the *Columbine* attacking a division of Chui-apoo's piratical fleet, fourteen in number, on the night of September 28. The next scene is an action between the *Fury* steamer and Chui-apoo's fleet, in Pinghoy harbour, on the coast of China, on October 1; and the third Sketch (which we have here engraved) shows the burning of the pirate's fleet at Pinghoy, on the night of October 1, her Majesty's steamer *Fury* lying at anchor.

Appended to the account in the *Singapore Free Press* are the following remarks:—

"It must be remembered that it is not the policy of any piratical force to become assailants against vessels of war; but it was a boast—an ill-judged one it has turned out—of Shap-ang-tai, that he would not fear attacking any of our brigs of war on the station; the foshien (steamers) were the only craft he dreaded—from their heavy metal, and their not having to wait for wind; and when we consider the fact of his squadron mounting upwards of 1300 guns, some of good calibre and many English caronades, it may be inferred, that, had the Celestials been as expert in gunnery as they are in many other arts, the present affair would not have had so bloodless a termination on our side. In this attack, as at Pinghoy on the 1st October, the pirates opened fire long before the guns of the Europeans were within range.

"We may mention here a curious instance which occurred, showing the extent to which the French and Spanish Catholic missions have extended the Romish faith in this part of Cochinchina, where it is supposed a European vessel never entered before. A party of more than 30 natives were on board the *Columbine*, a few of them having beads and crosses round their necks. A plate representing the crucifixion was shown them, when with one accord they all devoutly crossed themselves and went down on their knees, and would not rest satisfied until each had kissed the picture! They state that they have no European priests, but two native ones, and they all came from a village called Fa-long, ten miles off."—*Hong Kong Register Extra*, Nov. 1.

It will be seen, from the report of a public meeting held in the metropolis on Wednesday, and given below, that the interest of the subject of Chinese piracy has received an impetus from the mention there made of it by more than one of the speakers.

BORNEAN PIRATES.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, convened by the Aborigines Protection and Peace Societies, "to consider (to quote the terms of the handbill) the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borneo, in July last; and to petition Parliament for the total and immediate abolition of the practice of awarding head-money for the destruction of pirates." On the platform were Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. J. Humphreys Parry, the Rev. C. B. Gribble, the Rev. Henry Richards, Mr. S. F. Woolmer, Mr. Charles Gilpin, Sir Joshua Walsley, Rev. Dr. Cox, and other advocates of the universal peace movement.

Mr. Joseph Sturge having been called to the chair, read a letter, apologising for non-attendance, from Mr. K. Cobden, M.P.

The Rev. Henry Richards then proceeded to address the meeting, and entered into a lengthened detail of the expedition in July last against the Bornean Dyaks of the Sarabus river, in order to prove that the massacre that followed was deserving of public investigation. He maintained that there ought to have been evidence, clear, palpable, and abundant, to justify such a fearful act of wholesale destruction. Well, all the evidence that these Dyaks had engaged in, or contemplated engaging in a piratical expedition, was a report brought to Sir J. Brooke while at Sarawak, that the Sarabus and Sakarran tribes designed to make a piratical attack on certain villages in the Rajang. That report, which was brought by their known and hereditary enemies, the Malays, he found was never substantiated. There was also another report that they threatened to massacre the inhabitants of a small town called Palo, unless they supplied them

with arms. There was, however, one more fact against them which he ought to state. They also sent a message to Rajah Brooke, telling him he was an old woman. (Laughter.) This was literally the whole of the evidence given by the perpetrators themselves of the grounds on which this tremendous massacre was committed. To show that it was a cold-blooded massacre, and not a struggle with combatants in a degree equally matched, he read a variety of extracts from the accounts of the officers engaged. Mr. Vigers, a member of the expedition, had sent the following account to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:—

"During the absence of the boats, numbers of the pirates who had escaped in the action, but were not aware of our still occupying the river, were cut off by the Dyak boats in attempting to ascend the Sarabus, and I then had an opportunity of witnessing the operation of preserving the heads. The Dyaks, having killed their enemy, immediately cut his head off, with a fendish yell; they then scoop out the brains, and suspend the head from a rod of bamboo (as represented in the Sketch). They then light a slow fire underneath, and the smoke ascends through the neck, and penetrates the head, thoroughly drying the interior. It is then placed in a basket of very open work, and carried suspended from the belt of the captor, more highly prized than ornaments of gold or precious stones. On one occasion I saw five heads on a platform, emerging the operation; and within two feet of it the Dyaks were coolly cooking some wild bear chops for their dinner, and inhaling the mingled perfume of baked human and hog's flesh!"

He contended that the law of piracy gave the criminal the right to a trial before he was condemned; but in this instance the men, without offering any resistance, were butchered in cold blood, and never had the form of a trial. The reading of the extracts, and the comments of the speaker, were received with loud cries of "Shame, shame," and frequent other marks of indignation.

The Rev. C. B. Gribble, a clergyman of the Church of England, moved the first resolution, viz. :—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent slaughter of 1500 or 2000 Dyaks off the coast of Borneo, by English seamen acting under the direction of Sir James Brooke, on the vague and general imputation of piracy, is a gross outrage of all the rights of justice and humanity, and calculated to cast a deep dishonour on our national character, as a civilised and Christian people; and that a thorough and searching inquiry should be immediately instituted by Parliament into all the circumstances of this transaction, as well as into the general line of policy pursued by Sir James Brooke, in his treatment of the aboriginal tribes of Borneo."

Mr. Aaron Smith said that facts were stubborn things—He was attacked himself in the night by a fleet of Malayan pirates. He had navigated those seas during the greater part of his life, although he was not a naval officer, and had never received a shilling of Government pay. He believed the English naval commander in those seas had as much kindness of heart—as much humanity—(cheers and hisses)—as any other class of her Majesty's subjects. He had not the pleasure of Sir J. Brooke's acquaintance; but must say that those who navigated those seas for the last thirty years were under great obligations to whoever suppressed piracy. He himself had passed many sleepless nights in those seas; and on the 30th April, 1836, when commanding the *Mary Anne*, from Sourabaya, bound to China, he was called up at midnight to encounter a fleet of pirates then in sight. In three minutes after he got on deck, a shot passed between him and his steward, which was the signal of a five hours' engagement that ensued. The prahus of the pirates had been described as mere baskets, or packs of cards; but did they know that they contained 100 armed men each, and had 70 or 80 oars? Well, he was attacked by between twenty and thirty of these prahus, and he killed in the engagement as many of the pirates in proportion to the number of his men, as Sir James Brooke's expedition had done. That was matter on record. It was well known, also, that several vessels from Manila had never been heard of; and the Java seas were notorious for this class of people. The British merchants of Singapore—as honourable and religious a set of men as could be found anywhere, and who lived almost within a stone's throw of the scene of these transactions—were unanimously of opinion that Sir James Brooke's proceedings were perfectly necessary and justifiable. Let them take these pirates alive, and humanise and Christianise them by all means, if they could; but how was it to be done? (Hisses.) The pirates were desperate people, and one hundred of them, with poisoned spears, would often be found in each prahu. You could not land to get a drop of water unless you were armed; and he had himself been obliged to carry fire-arms on going ashore, to protect him from the natives, who lay in ambush ready to destroy him with their poisoned spears. He thought every man not only justified in defending himself, but bound to resist in self-preservation. (Mingled cheers and hisses, with cries of "Order! order!") If the natives caught an Englishman they would kill him at once, and boil him the next day. (Laughter.) As regarded head-money, he considered it objectionable, because an English officer was paid for his services without it. (Cheers.) He apologised for intruding, but he felt called upon to rise to vindicate the British naval officers, than whom a more gallant and virtuous race of men did not exist.

After a few words from Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., in support of the resolution, it was unanimously agreed to, as also was another, condemning the practice of awarding head-money for the destruction of pirates.

A petition to Parliament, founded on the foregoing resolutions, and to be presented by Mr. Cobden, was then adopted, and the meeting separated.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

"Othello" was performed on Monday, Mr. Anderson appearing as the Moor, Mr. Vandenhoff as Iago; Miss Anderson and Miss Vandenhoff performing *Desdemona* and *Emilia*. The characters of the *Clown* and *Bianca* have also been restored to the play, and some novelties in regard to the *mise en scène* introduced, which render the performance one likely to prove attractive.

PRINCESS.

The first English adaptation of Halévy's charming opera, "The Valley of Andorre," was produced last Monday night, with the most complete success. Rarely has a foreign work been executed in this country with so much spirit and precision; and its production is highly creditable to the management, for a liberal outlay in the *mise en scène*; to the musical director, for the excellence of the *ensemble*; and to the artists included in the cast. It has so happened that the characters are all more or less suited to the singers. If Halévy and St. Georges (the author of the French poem) had mounted "The Valley of Andorre" expressly for the Princess Theatre, the qualifications and characteristics of the operatic company could not have been better comprehended. *Rose de Mai*, in Miss Louisa Pyne, had a simple, earnest, and feeling representative: free from stage trickery and conventionalities, she played and sang with delicacy and sensibility; and the second romance, "Twas to save him from despair," was delivered with a pathos that touched every heart, and elicited a rapturous *encore*. The *Georgette* of Mdlle. Nan was replete with piquant coquetry; her vocalisation in her *aria d'entr'acte*, "This, my fair empire," and the "Basquaise," in the second act, was the triumph of executive skill. Mrs. Weiss, as *Theresa*, the mother of *Rose de Mai*, has never displayed greater tact in the rendering of a very difficult part; her declamation in the recitative accusing *Rose de Mai* of the robbery was admirable. The dashing, rollicking *Le Joyeux* was spiritedly done by Harrison: the intoxication scene was not exaggerated; and his singing of the concerted music worthy of every praise. Mr. Allen's *Stephen* was judiciously acted and tastefully sung, although the air did not suit his register comfortably. The third tenor, Mr. G. Barker, in the cowardly *Tête de Bois* (Saturnin), made quite a hit; he was irresistibly comic, and sang most efficiently. The *Jacques Sincère* of Weiss was well adapted to develop his powers, histrionic as well as vocal; and Wynne's *Sergeant L'Endormie* provoked incessant merriment. The scenery—especially the view of the Valley of Andorre—reflects credit on the artistic talents of Mr. Gray. Probably from the competition with the French *troupe*, unusual pains had been taken with the orchestral and choral portions of the opera. The overture and accompaniments were nicely played, under Mr. Loder's able direction. The recruiting scene, *Finale* of second act, in which *Rose de Mai* is accused of the theft, and the trial scene before the elders, were sung with animation and no small degree of light and shade. The *encore* bestowed on the quatuor, "It was Georgette" (by Miss Pyne, Mdlle. Nan, Allen, and Harrison), was fully merited: the outbreak of joy, "Happy hour," both by Mdlle. Nan and Miss L. Pyne, was passionately delivered, and the *réprie* of the subject was full of fire. The quatuor in the last act, in which the discovery of *Rose de Mai* being *Theresa's* daughter is made, ought to be sung more piano. The "Drum song," by Harrison, was twice demanded, and again at the end of the opera, when *Le Joyeux* sings the *finale*. Halévy's ear is in the ascendant in this country; his "Val d'Andorre" is now playing by French and English companies at the St. James's and Princess'. This is not surprising; the opera is a masterpiece of its class; the story is of intense interest, and the music is stamped with the marked individuality of Halévy: it is full of melody; and by melody it is not vulgar tune we understand, but the intellectual intention of the composer, which is conveyed either by flowing vocal phrases or by picturesque and poetical passages of orchestration.

ST. JAMES'S.

The management has added a third novelty to the *répertoire* of the present season: Halévy's "Val d'Andorre" and Hérol's "Zampa" have been followed by "Le Caid" of Ambrose Thomas, composer of the "Deux Echelles." This two-act comic opera, or rather extravaganza, is written in verse by M. Sauvage; its plot is slight, but amusing. *Aboul-y-far* (M. Buguet) is a Cadi in a little village in Algeria, whose exactions so annoy the Bedouins, that they waylay him during his nightly rounds, and soundly beat him and his guard with sticks. *Biroleau* (M. Lac), a Parisian *coiffeur*—a kind of *Figaro*—being anxious to return to his country with *Virginie* (Mdlle. Charton), a milliner, persuades the Caid that the annoyance may be got rid of by paying 20,000 *boutifous*. The Caid, who is very grasping, to avoid the payment of such a sum, offers his daughter, *Fatima* (Mdlle. Danhauser), in marriage to the barber for his secret; but *Michel* (M. Nathan), a drum-major of the 20th of the line, has already won the affections of *Fatima*, having plucked with *Ali-Baba* (Chateaufort), the Caid's Intendant, to obtain her hand by supplying *Ali-Baba* with wine, despite of Mahomet's prohibition. From the double rivalry, some droll scenes of lovers' quarrels ensue, and in the dark the Caid is beaten by the barber; but ultimately the latter obtains his 20,000 *boutifous*, and gives the Caid a paper, which is only a recipe for *pommade du lion*; but, as the drum-major becomes *Fatima's* husband, it is presumed that his presence will frighten away the refractory Arabs. M. Thomas's music is divided into two categories—the first is of the purely French school, and the second is a caricature of the Italian masters. In the French portions, M. Thomas borrows liberally from Grétry, Auber, and Halévy; in the Italian burlesques, he adopts the ideas and forms of Paisiello, Cimarosa, Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, and Verdi—the whole forming one of the most diverting scenes imaginable. The mock-heroic chaunts of the *prima donna* and tenor, and the dramatic intensity of the music in the most ridiculous situations, are irresistibly ludicrous. The imita-

tion of Rossini's staccato effects in the concerted pieces, and the noisy and unisonous pomposity of Verdi, with the arms of the chief singers and chorus moving simultaneously, is very felicitous. The cast in Paris comprised Madame Ugalde, Mdlle. Decroix, MM. Bonio, Hermann Léon, Sainte-Foy, and Henri, when originally produced at the O.éra Comique, in January, 1849; and it was so admirably done, that it is a standing favourite to this day. Great pains are taken by the artists here, and Mdlle. Charton, MM. Buguet and Chateaufort, acquit themselves very cleverly in their respective parts.

The orchestral accompaniments are not played with the point and piquancy that might be expected from such able executants: the conductor does not seem to understand and enjoy the fun of the composer. The costumes and Mr. Mulr's scenery deserve every eulogium. "The Caid" will, no doubt, be very popular, to judge by the incessant merriment of the audience.

Chollet's *Barnabe*, in the selections from Paer's "Maître de Chapelle," is the perfection of skilful buffo singing; and in the duo with Mdlle. Guichard, both artists were greatly applauded.

OLYMPIC.

True to the principle of novelty which has been the distinguishing feature of Mr. Watts's management, on Monday was produced an admirable version of T. Corneille's "Ariadne," by Mr. John Oxenford. With the omission of, we believe, a single scene, the translator has adhered to the original structure of the play, and has contented himself with abridging the speeches, and slightly altering the catastrophe. The heroine, instead of rushing on the sword of *Pirithous*, runs up to a projecting cliff, to contemplate the departing vessel of *Theseus*, and then plunges herself in despair into the waves. Mr. Oxenford must take care that Sappho's ghost does not haunt him for this; and we confess that we feel that an injustice is done to an ancient association, not to be vindicated even by the success of the experiment. In all other respects we commend most highly the tact and talent with which the translation has been accomplished; leaving the catastrophe to the applause of the audience. The tragedy was exceedingly well cast, with one exception—Mr. Conway, in *Pirithous*, was to us an unfathomable mystery; but Mr. Ryder as *Enarus* (the King of Naxos), and Mr. Davenport as *Theseus*, were both excellent. The latter looked, indeed, princely, and in tenderness was a veritable lover. The female interest of the drama is divided between *Ariadne* and her sister, *Phedra*—the former supported by Mrs. Mowatt, and the latter by Miss Vining. The former has the larger scope; but the latter has, in a situation at the end of the fourth act, some speeches of pathetic remorse—which, as containing natural sentiment and passion, are irresistibly touching. The actress, true to the feeling, here rose to an enviable climax. The same point is afterwards touched by *Ariadne* herself, and similar emotion excited. That a sister should betray a confiding sister, and rob her of her lover—such is the theme of these splendid passages of passion. Artificial as was the style of the poetry, and consequently cold, up to this turn in the interest—here, all at once, the poet became human, the dialogue natural, and the acting strongly effective.

Mrs. Mowatt's performance of *Ariadne* is perfectly delightful. She realised the character thoroughly: not only was her reading sweetly beautiful, but, in the more energetic portions, she manifested extraordinary power. Her attitude of despair, when the perfidy of her sister and the flight of her lover are revealed to her, was grand and thrilling. Altogether, the part has revealed in Mrs. Mowatt powers which previously were latent. We welcome their exhibition with unfeigned pleasure. The tragedy was unequivocally successful. The scenery and appointments were costly and appropriate.

The tragedy was, unfortunately, followed by a new farce, the handiwork of Mr. Holl, called "A Husband Wanted," in which Mr. J. Reeve was meant to have performed the part of a *Wild Beast Showman*, but he was imperfect in his text, and the piece itself wanting in first-rate merit. The result was a *decided* condemnation.

On Thursday the management was more fortunate. A new and original farce, in two acts, by Mr. A. Wigan, was then produced, entitled "A Dead Take-in." The piece excited much laughter, and was announced for repetition amid great applause.

MARYLEBONE.—A Surrey melodrama, entitled "The Mendicant Son," has been performed here during the week.

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The first of a series of six chamber concerts was given last Saturday night, at the St. Martin's Hall. The scheme included Haydn's quartet in C, Op. 76, played by Messrs. Blagrove and Watson (first and second violins), Mr. R. Blagrove (viola), and Mr. W. L. Phillips (violinello); Miss Kate Loder's sonata in E for pianoforte (Miss K. Loder) and violin (Mr. Watson), the clever scherzo in which was encored; Mr. G. A. Macfarren's quintet in G minor, executed by Messrs. W. Dorrell (piano), Blagrove (violin), R. Blagrove (viola), W. L. Phillips (violinello), and C. Severn (contra-basso); and Spohr's nonetto in F for viola, violinello, contra-basso, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn, played by Messrs. H. and R. Blagrove, Phillips, Severn, Churton, Nicholson, Lazarus, Larkin, and C. Harper. The vocal selection comprised Phillips's canonette, "If sometimes in the haunts of men," sung by Mr. Lockey; Haydn's canonette, "Fidelity," and Rooke's song, "To the vine feast," sung by Miss Thornton; and Balfe's duet from "Keolanthe," "List, dearest, list," sung by Miss Thornton and Mr. Lockey. Mr. C. Coote was the pianoforte accompanist, and Mr. C. E. Horsley was the director. The next concert will be given this evening (Saturday).

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. Willy's fifth concert of chamber music took place last Monday at St. Martin's Hall; the instrumentalists were Messrs. Barnett, Willy, Zervini, Weslake, and Piatti; Miss Bassano and Mr. Benson were the vocalists. —The Collins family gave a concert at the Marylebone Institution on Monday; and the Highbury Glee Club had their meeting at the Highbury Barn Tavern, the same evening. —M. Billet, the pianist, had his second *soirée musicale* on Tuesday, at the Beethoven Rooms, assisted by Mdlle. Magnier, M. Deloffre, Rousselot, and Levy. —At the second quartet solo concert, given by Mr. E. W. Thomas, at the Marylebone Institution, on Tuesday, Mendelssohn's Posthumous Quartet Music Op. 81 was performed. —Mr. G. Todder gave a concert at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Tuesday; Misses Poole, R. Isaac, Messent, Thornton, Cole, Messrs. Leffler, Hermans, Temple, Newton, and Signor Furtado were the singers. —The fifteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts took place on the 30th ult.; Ernst, Richardson, Maycock, Jarrett, and Thalberg, Mdlle. Magnier, Misses Poole and Eyles, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. Land, Frodsham, and Herr Formes were the instrumental and vocal artists. —Mr. H. Phillips gave his musical entertainment at Sussex Hall, in the City, on Thursday. —The concerts next week will be the third quartet meeting of Mr. E. W. Thomas at the Marylebone Institution and Miss Murrell's concert at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday; and the first classical chamber concert of Messrs. Cooper and Hancock, at Exeter Hall, on Thursday. On Friday, Handel's "Saul" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa for the first time, with Misses Birch, Stewart, Dolby, Messrs. Benson, T. Williams, Lawler, and Phillips as principal vocalists. —Madame Viardot having injured her foot by the fall of a porcelain vase, was prevented from appearing at the Grand Opera in Paris for a few days. She was to have resumed her duties last Wednesday, in the "Prophète." The "Huguenots" was in active rehearsal for her appearance as *Valentine*, and it will be given early this month, with Madame Laborde as *Marguerite*, Roger Raoul, Lévesseur *Marcel*, and Gueymard the Huguenot soldier. —"Stella di Napoli" is the title of the new ballet for Cerito and St. Leon. —Albani has visited Geneva, and was to sing at Lyons, on her return to Paris. —Ronconi has addressed a petition to the National Assembly for a grant for the Italian Opera House: his courageous management during its difficulties has secured him many friends. He returns to the Royal Italian Opera next season; and, in addition to his tragic parts, has undertaken the principal comic characters in which he was so popular in Paris. Madame Ronconi has retired from the stage. —The visit of Sontag to Paris will be to sing at concerts. —The "Prophète" will be given at Berlin the end of April, with the tenor Tichatschek and Madame Viardot. At a *matinée* given by the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Minister, who is distinguished as a composer, Balfe sang in a trio by his Lordship, with Madame Fiorentini and Baron de Witzleben. Several pieces from Lord Westmoreland's "Torneo," and two of his orchestral symphonies, were performed at these *matinées*. —A project to turn the French Opera at Brussels into an Italian opera has been dismissed by the town-council by a majority of 27 against 3. —The Philharmonic Society of Paris, just organised by Berlioz, will meet in the Salle St. Océle; the orchestra will include 100 players, and the chorus 110 voices. —We regret to learn that Madame Dulcken is seriously indisposed. This celebrated pianist had just returned from a prolonged provincial tour, and is suffering from abscess in the ear.

ESPRIT DU CORPS.—A number of gentlemen connected with the drama, the fine arts, and the liberal professions have presented Mr. F. G. Tomlins with a very handsome snuff-box, inscribed with the following testimonial:—"To Frederick G. Tomlins, this congratulatory tribute, on the success of his tragedy of 'Garcia,' at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Dec. 11, 1849, is presented by a few sincere friends."

"The force of his own merit makes his way;
A gift that Heaven gives for him."—*Henry VIII.*, act 1, scene i.

M. Baugniet, the distinguished Belgian artist, has just returned to London, after six months' absence on the Continent.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.—We understand that hopes are entertained of a speedy termination being made of the unfortunate dissensions which have prevailed amongst the members of this ancient corps, since the issue of her Majesty's warrant reserving to the Crown the appointment of the officers, and which have led to a temporary suspension of the military functions of the company. Certain amended articles have been proposed, and until they are settled the suspension of the drills and other military functions of the company will continue. The arms, by order of the lieutenant-colonel, have been placed under the care of Mr. Ballin, who has been appointed as the temporary quartermaster of the company.

LORKIN'S PATENT EGG-BEATER.—The importance of having eggs well beaten, to insure lightness in puddings, cakes, &c., is well known to every good housewife. The old mode of beating eggs with a whisk has just been much improved on by the substitution of the above method, as simple as it is efficacious. The "Patent Egg-beater" consists of an earthenware mug, within which are spikes of the same material, and irregularly arranged: and the eggs being put into the mug, it is covered with a lid, and then shaken for a few minutes, when the eggs will be thoroughly worked up.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Hibburd, the starter at Doncaster, Newmarket, and several other places, travelled during last year, in the performance of his duties, a distance of 4579 miles, started 2182 horses in 479 races, the stakes contended for amounting to £145,854.

A clerk in the Jedburgh Savings-Bank has just decamped with £500. He is supposed to have sailed for America by the same vessel which carried his brother delinquent from Aylesbury.

At Warrington, the Mayor has received an intimation that it is intended to hold the next annual meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society in that town.

Three boys were drowned in the river Wear, at Durham, on Monday week, by the breaking of the ice.

The *Exeter Gazette* states that "change" is so scarce, that halfpence for a sixpence can hardly ever be obtained without trouble, and that it is quite a task to get silver for a sovereign.

Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, having been the anniversary of the martyrdom of Charles the First, was observed as a close holiday by the different banking offices at Kelso.

The *Nottingham Journal* notes the case of a man "born to misfortune." Twice his legs were broken, twice his feet were crushed, and ultimately one foot was amputated except the heel. Friends subsequently purchased for him a patent foot; but recently he again fell and broke his leg.

Nearly £4000 have been raised in behalf of the widows and orphans of the pilots drowned at the mouth of the Tyne. We deeply regret to acknowledge that, out of so munificent a sum, Whitehaven alone contributed the paltry pittance of 30s.

The *Napoleon* (Paris paper) announces the escape of Dr. Achilli from Rome, and his arrival in France.

The Ulster tenants of the Drapers' Company of London have forwarded a memorial praying for a reduction of rents. The tenantry of Lord Templemore have adopted a similar course.

The *Edwards*, a new bark, registering 700 tons, and belonging to T. Restarick, Esq., of Devonport, sailed on Thursday from Plymouth for Port Natal, with 250 emigrants.

A series of sanitary measures, including a bill for the prevention of burials in the metropolis, will be submitted to the Legislature immediately after the assembling of Parliament.

The Earl of Airlie will, we understand, be the new representative peer for Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Colville. The writs for election have not yet been issued. The Earl of Airlie is a liberal, but in favour of a moderate protection.

News was brought by the *Ripon* steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday with the Indian mail, that Lord Gough would come home by the next packet.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the erection of a line of forts along the boundary towards Prussia. At the present moment Russia has on this point only the fortress of Zamosk. The principal object of this measure is said to be the concentration of a considerable force at the western extremity of the Imperial dominions, to be ready in case of any event of importance occurring in Central Europe.

At Cracow a report has been spread that the Russian officers who have just returned from Hungary gave eight millions of Kossuth's notes to Prince Paskiewitch, in order to have them changed into current coin at Vienna. It is a fact that the Russian officers have continued to receive these notes at their full value, notwithstanding that they have been put out of circulation by the Austrian government.

Lord Castlereagh has published an able and important letter defending Free Trade against some of the attacks made upon it by the Protectionist landlords in Ireland. The letter is addressed to the High Sheriff of Down, the chairman of the recent Downpatrick meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Singer, of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Elrington. The salary is £1400 per annum.

A provincial paper says that an exciseman, a short time since, when Prince Albert was shooting in the vicinity of Bagshot, demanded his certificate. The Prince, surprised at the application, referred the official to his secretary, Colonel Phipps, and the result has been that his Royal Highness has since duly qualified himself to sport over the Royal preserves.

On a portion of the South Staffordshire Railway, in the vicinity of Wednesbury, the seam of coal works out near the surface. During the formation of the line, the men employed in a cutting, thirty feet deep, came upon the old working of a mine; and, latterly, a fire has broken out in the cutting, immediately in the centre of the line. A number of navies are at present employed in putting out the fire, which is perfectly red-hot.

At Great Malvern Church, recent discoveries have brought to light the foundations of a considerable part of the Abbey Church—comprising the Lady Chapel, hitherto unknown, and some adjacent buildings. The remains of a crypt, of earlier date than the existing conventual church, have been clearly distinguished.

During the recent alterations in Brooke Church, Lincolnshire, several highly interesting frescoes were discovered upon the walls of the building. They were completely hidden by repeated coats of whitewash and colouring; and it was with great difficulty that the subjects themselves could be deciphered. The parable of the Prodigal Son was represented in great beauty and detail.

We announced a few weeks ago the presentation of a carriage to a clergyman of Bath; we find this example has been followed by the parishioners of St. Mary, Leamington, who have presented to their minister, the Rev. William Marsh, D.D., on his entering the fiftieth year of his ministry, "a neat and commodious carriage and appointments."

On Saturday last, the ship *Palmero*, from Canton, Captain Campbell, bound for London, was entirely wrecked off the coast of Dane, five leagues from Boulogne. The crew, consisting of 18 persons and three passengers, were saved. The cargo consists of tea, crapes, shawls, and china.

Advices received by the Hudson's Bay Company from their agents at the Sandwich Islands, under date October 13, mention that there was then a large fleet of whale ships in port, and that they had nearly all passed the summer in Behring's Straits, where they made a most successful fishing. No intelligence had been received of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

At Whittlebury Forest, Oxon, the property of Lord Southampton, a party of gentlemen, including Lord Southampton, Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Cook, Lord Chesterfield, Captain McDonald, and Lord Maidstone, in three days, lately killed 1220 head of game. This included 600 pheasants, 300 hares, the rest in rabbits, &c.

Lord Ward has most handsomely offered the use of the limestone caverns of Dudley to the Dudley and Midland Geological Society. As a means of paying off the debt on the building fund, and at the same time affording a rational enjoyment to the public, it has been suggested to the committee to make arrangements (as the warm weather advances) to open the caverns for a few days, and admit visitors on the payment of regulated fees.

The large field adjoining the present barracks at Nenagh, county Tipperary, containing nine and a half statute acres, late the property of Mr. T. T. Abbott, has been taken by the Ordnance department for the erection of a large military barracks to contain a full regiment. Possession was given by Mr. Abbott, a few days since, and we learn that the work will shortly be in course of progress.

The directors of the Banque de Belgique have just convoked a meeting of the shareholders for February, to take into consideration a convention between the Government and the Bank, by which the latter engages to take 15,000,000, in the capital of the Banque Nationale about to be established. These 15,000,000 are divided into 10,000 shares. The Société Générale has entered into a similar convention with the Government.

A fight took place last week at Sevenhampton, when a man named Cook was killed by a blow from a companion named Franklin, the father of the latter urging his son to the fray. Both the Franklins, and a third man, named Fletcher, have been committed for trial under a verdict of manslaughter.

The celebrated sculptor Bartolini died at Florence on the 20th ult., aged 77, after a short illness of three days.

The *Inverness Courier* gives the history of a pair of bagpipes which have been played in that town during the Christmas holidays. They were manufactured about a hundred years ago for the Duke of Gordon, and have been since in 32 military engagements in Canada, Egypt, and the Continent.

Mrs. Catherine Hunter, housekeeper to the Lord Bishop of Waterford, was accidentally burned on Saturday evening in her own room in the Palace by her clothes taking fire, and the injuries were so great that she survived the disastrous occurrence only three hours.

A library is about to be formed for the use of the clerks of the Bank of England. It is meant to be one of circulation, and to embrace productions of general interest—not absolutely excluding novels, but preferring works which instruct while they amuse. It is believed that the governors will assist its formation by a grant of money so liberal, that a yearly subscription of a few shillings only from each of the employees will be sufficient.

On Friday morning week, an extensive building belonging to the Eastern Union Company, used for the purpose of an engine-house, and which contained at the time three of the company's best engines, was discovered to be on fire. A fire-engine was speedily on the spot, but could do nothing towards arresting the progress of the flames, and the loss of the company can hardly be reckoned short of £2000.

In the ecclesiastical news of the diocese of Peterborough, we find the resignation of the living of Peaberk, in that diocese, by the Bishop of Gloucester, and Bristol, who has held it up to the present time since he was Dean of Peterborough. The living is of the value of £625 a year, and is in the gift of the dean and chapter of that cathedral, who have bestowed it on the Rev. Dr. James, one of the canons.

As Charles Prothero, Esq., Mrs. Prothero, and some friends were driving near Crick in (Monmouthshire), on Friday evening week, during the fog, the vehicle was drawn too close to a ditch, and overturned into a ploughed field. The coachman and footman were flung some distance with violence, the former being slightly hurt, but the ladies and others of the party escaped without injury, the escape being, under the circumstances, peculiarly fortunate. The horses were not materially hurt, but the carriage was very much broken.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting held at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, upon the questions of Financial and Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P., developed their well-known sentiments on the subject at great length. The meeting was very crowded, and in the early part of the proceedings it was found that the 8000 tickets at first ordered would by no means meet the requirements of the case, and steps were taken to reduce the number of seats in the body of the hall, so as to make standing-room for an extra number. The whole number of tickets was then increased to 10,000, including 8000 for the body of the hall, and 2000 for the galleries and platform. Of these, no less than 6000 were applied for on Monday (the first day of issue).—Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the association, presided; and amongst the resolutions passed was one to the effect that an expression of gratitude was due to the members for the borough for their past services, and requesting them to support a reduction of the national expenditure to, at least, the standard of 1835, and to the motion of Mr. Hume for triennial Parliaments, vote by ballot, a redistribution of seats, and household suffrage. During the evening, tables were prepared with books upon them, to receive the names of persons desirous of entering the Freehold Land Society, to qualify as 40s. freeholders, and the officers received great numbers of names.

A Free-Trade demonstration took place on Tuesday evening at Exeter, when Mr. Divett and other gentlemen addressed a large company, who had assembled to congratulate each other on the success of Free-Trade, and to discuss the subject of further reforms.

REFORM AND FREE-TRADE MEETING AT NORWICH.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the reformers of Norwich was held in St. Andrew's Hall, which was quite filled, it having been announced that Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. H. T. Atkinson, Mr. Wilkinson, and other gentlemen connected with the National Reform Association, would be present. At the Protectionist meeting held on the previous day at Swaffham, a challenge was issued by the committee of the local Reform Association to the persons who signed the requisition, calling on them to attend the Free-Traders' gathering, for the purpose of discussing the principles of the system of Protection. Mr. Sheriff Colman was called to the chair, and Mr. Tillett moved the first resolution, which was to the effect—"That the abundance and cheapness of bread is one of the greatest blessings a nation could enjoy, and that the present attempt of the landowners in this country to lessen its supply or increase its cost, is a most flagrant act of injustice towards all classes of the people."—Mr. J. Coleman seconded this resolution, and the assembly was then addressed at considerable length by the Rev. E. Gladstone, who contended that Free-Trade had not fulfilled any of the expectations which had been formed regarding it, and that a return to Protection was necessary in order to enable Englishmen to run the race equally with foreigners.—Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., having replied in an able address, the resolution was supported by Sir F. Knowles, and, when put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. Another resolution, advocating the adoption of economy in every department of the State, also passed unanimously, and the meeting separated.

THE HIGH TIDE OF TUESDAY.—The high tide which on Tuesday caused so much damage along the banks of the Thames, produced similar disastrous results on a large portion of the eastern coast. The Medway, like the Thames, was much swollen; the water overflowed the banks, and inundated a large space of country. At Ipswich, it was the highest tide that had been experienced for many years. At Lynn, the tide rose to an alarming height, and the whole of the lower portion of the town near the river was inundated. Boston experienced a similar flooding, and a serious damage of property is reported. The Humber had its share of the high tide. It rose to 29 feet 7 inches by the Humber dock gates, and before high water the lower part of Hull was inundated. Similar accounts of the disastrous effects of the tide have been received from many other places on this part of the coast.

The Sheffield Reform Association held their first annual meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Town-hall. There was a very numerous and highly respectable attendance. The report of the secretary gave a very cheering account of the society's transactions. It is stated that the society had its origin in the peculiar course taken by some of the Reform party in the West Riding election of December, 1848, and that its primary object was to attend to the proper registration of voters. Although an independent society, they had contributed to the Central Association at Leeds the sum of £50 towards the expenses of attending the general registration of the West Riding electors in 1849, and a like sum for 1850. Attention to the registration has been attended with signal success, 209 having been added in the Liberal interest, 109 of whom were in the Sheffield district. The expenses attending the Liberal registration of the Riding last year had diminished from £1500 (the outlay in former years) to £454.

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN.—For some time past the neighbourhood of Bristol has been infested by a notorious gang of highwaymen, known to the police under the appellation of the "Hanham and Cock-road Gang." To such an extent have their depredations been carried, more especially in the rural districts of Brislington and Keynsham, that many of the farmers are unwilling to attend, as usual, our corn and other markets, several outrages having recently been committed, attended with a great degree of personal violence. A Mr. Thomas White, a farmer, of Balcombe, was attacked the other day within a few hundred yards of a farm-house on the Frome-road, by two armed men, who demanded his money or his life; they dragged him off his horse and commenced rifling his pockets. He shouted for assistance, upon which they stuffed his mouth full of dirt, and robbed him of all his loose cash; his notes, which he had placed in a private pocket, fortunately escaping their notice. Mr. Joseph Wyatt, farmer, of Wick, was attacked in a similar manner near Lansdowne, and robbed of his watch and all that he had about him; the highwaymen also cut his bridle reins and stirrups, to prevent his pursuing them. Mr. Wilkins, of the Bell Inn, Chelwood, Somerset, was waylaid by five men at the bottom of Knowle-hill, who robbed him and then made off in the direction of Keynsham. About an hour later, the same evening, Mr. Barrow, a blacksmith and farrier, who carries on business at Keynsham, was stopped; and, although he resisted till he was nearly throttled, the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils, he was robbed of £5. By the exertions of police-sergeant Hazell, five of the gang, named Samuel Bryant, William Powell, William Gunning, Samuel Rogers, and John Rogers, have been apprehended. One of them has turned approver, and some bludgeons have been found by the police at a spot indicated by him. The prisoners were examined on Saturday last and remanded, and it is stated that a great number of cases will be brought home to them. Subsequent to their apprehension, another man, named Joseph Britton, was taken into custody, and also the keeper of a beer-shop in the vicinity of Hanham, named Eli Tremett, at whose house, the police have received information, the gang used to meet. Great satisfaction was expressed by a host of farmers, who were present at the examination, at the capture of these desperate villains.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.—A fatal boat accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, by which five persons have lost their lives. Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Stromboli*, Commander Lord Amelius Beaulecker, having been cruising in the Channel to assist the homeward bound, entered the port on Friday, and took up her moorings just inside the western arm of the Breakwater. On Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, the *Stromboli's* cutter was despatched on duty from the Sound for the Royal William Victual-ling-yard. The cutter, which is 22 feet long, was in charge of Mr. Whitcomb, naval cadet, and a crew of nine hands: viz., R. Gannellitt (coxswain), John Welsh, John Lowry, Thomas Wenham, Samuel Harris, Joseph Mildren, and Thomas Thomas, abseamen; James Fox, ordinary seaman; and John Priest, first-class boy. Besides the crew there were passengers Mr. E. M. Stone, purser and paymaster; Mr. Robert Lowry, assistant-surgeon; and Mr. Davies, naval cadet. Tide from half to three-quarters flood, very strong; wind N.N.W. to N.W., fresh breeze and squally. The cutter carried a single reefed lug-sail and mizen; and, having beaten up to the eastern end of Drake's Island, she passed the revenue cutters *Wellington* (Commander Grandy) and *Stag* (Lieutenant Westbrooke), which were lying between the island and the "Rusty Anchor," at Millbay. When the cutter had nearly passed Drake's Island, and had got Firestone-bay on her starboard bow, about half-past two o'clock, she was suddenly overtaken by a squall from the north-west, with a heavy sea; and the "sheet" not having been eased off smart enough, she capsized. The men attempted to bale her out with their hats, and the coxswain, Gannellitt, put her about and righted her, but she quickly filled, and went down instantly. Other boats happened to be near at hand, and the garrison market-boat was also immediately manned by some of the soldiers on Drake's Island, and put off. The assistance was too late, however, to save the lives of all, and five persons were drowned, viz. Mr. Whitcomb, son of a solicitor, residing at Hillfield House, near Gloucester; John Welsh, a native of Queens-town; John Lowry, from Belfast; Thomas Wenham, born at Wiltshire, in Kent; and James Fox, whose friends reside in London.

ST. HELEN'S DEFAUCATIONS.—The examination of the defaulters, John and William Johnson, was held on Monday, in the Town-hall, St. Helen's, before Mr. R. Neilson, chairman; Mr. W. Pilkington, Mr. W. H. Branner, and Rev. J. R. Evans, magistrates. Mr. Aspinall, barrister, of Liverpool, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Taylor, solicitor, of St. Helen's, defended Mr. John Johnson; Mr. Whitby appearing on behalf of Mr. William Johnson. Three informations had been laid against the prisoners; two charging them with embezzlement, and one with conspiracy. Mr. Aspinall only proceeded upon one charge, namely, against Mr. John Johnson for receiving £200 from a friendly society, and not accounting for it; and against Mr. William Johnson for being an accessory after the fact. Sufficient evidence having been offered, the Chairman said, that in the case of John Johnson the Court had come to the determination to refer the question of bail on the charge of embezzlement to a higher tribunal, to the judge of a superior court; and, at the same time, should that judge be disposed to take bail for the embezzlement, the Court would immediately entertain any application for bail for the conspiracy, it being committed on the two counts. With regard to William Johnson, the Court had determined to require bail to the amount of £500 for himself, and two sureties of £250 for being accessory after the fact; and a further bail, himself in £500, and two others in £250 each, for the charge of conspiracy. The Court had next taken into consideration the voluntary assignment made of the whole of the property belonging to the two prisoners—the one in the event of the other not being sufficient to cover the defalcations; and the bench therefore felt that the bail mentioned would be sufficient to mark the course of justice, and allay any feeling in the public mind with regard to the loss of those who were depositors at the bank.

Twelve cows have died on a farm in Glamorganshire, from eating the bulbs of waterwort, which, in cleaning a ditch, had been thrown up into the field in which they were pastured.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

An election will be holden in Corpus Christi College, on Friday, the 1st of March, of a scholar, open to natives of Lincolnshire. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election, and must present themselves to the President, at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd of February, with certificates of the marriage of their parents, and of their own baptism, competent evidence of the day and place of their birth, testimonials from their college or school, together with a Latin epistle to each of the electors.

PREFERRMENTS.—Rev. Arthur Andrew Onslow to Newent V., county and diocese of Gloucester; £1076 and residence; vacant by the death of the Ven. Able Archdeacon Onslow; patron, Miss Foley, of Newport House, Herefordshire. Rev. T. Theodosius, to Burwarston R. Salop, diocese Hereford; value, £128; patron, Rev. J. Churton. Rev. T. Robinson, to St. Bartholomew P. C., Liverpool; patrons, trustees. Rev. E. Laby, to Glasson-juxta-Lancaster P. C., diocese Manchester; patrons, trustees. Rev. M. H. Maxwell, to Heddon-on-the-Wall V., Northumberland, diocese Durham; value, £252, with residence. Rev. J. A. L. Airey, to be mathematical master of Merchant Tailors' School. Rev. E. Roger, Fellow of Exeter College, to be head master of the Grammar School, Helstone, Cornwall.

VACANCIES.—Charlwood R., Surrey, dio. Winchester; value £550, with residence; patrons, the representatives of the late Rev. Henry Wise, deceased. Taplow R., Bucks, dio. Oxford; value £329, with residence; patron, the Lord Chancellor; Rev. E. Nea, deceased. Offchurch V., Warwickshire, dio. Worcester; value £140, with residence; patron, T. W. Knightley, Esq.; Rev. H. Wise, deceased. Frampton V., Dorset, dio. Sarum; value £120, with residence; patron, R. B. Sheridan. The Mathematical Mastership of Durham School; Rev. J. A. L. Airey, promoted. Shipham R., Norfolk, dio. Norwich; value £1120, with residence; patron, Rev. B. Barker, deceased. Kirkby P.C., Liverpool; value £292; patrons, the trustees; Rev. R. Cort, deceased.

CLERICAL TESTIMONIAL.—On the 22nd ult., a silver tea service, accompanied with a written address, was presented by the inhabitants to the Rev. Robert Jones, the Incumbent of All Saints, Rotherhithe, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the exertions made by him and his lady in alleviating the distress caused through the visitation of cholera in 1849.

At St. Michael's church, Cambridge, the damage done by the late calamitous fire (November 11) is found, upon a careful examination by Mr. Scott, the architect, to be such as to require very serious and extensive repairs, including not only the entire restoration of the roof, but considerable strengthening of the walls.

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY.

THE melancholy intelligence of the death of this distinguished man of letters was received on Sunday, by electric telegraph; from Edinburgh, where his Lordship expired at six o'clock on Saturday evening, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Francis Jeffrey was the eldest son of the late Mr. George Jeffrey, who held the office of an "under clerk" in the Court of Session in Scotland, and whose wife was Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Loudoun, of Lanarkshire. Lord Jeffrey was born in a portion of the Old Town of Edinburgh, called the Lawn-market, on the 23d of October, 1773, not far from the spot where Hume the historian was also born. Mr. Jeffrey received the early portion of his education at the High School in his native city, and in the year 1787 went to the University of Glasgow; here he remained till 1791, in which year he was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford. Throughout his school and university studies, his industry and talents were strikingly apparent; and he entered upon life with brilliant prospects. Soon after he had fixed his residence in Edinburgh, his political predilections became developed on the popular side. The Speculative Society, and the Select Society, in which Lord Brougham and Francis Horner took active parts, witnessed the early trials of Jeffrey's yet immature talents. In the debates of those associations his speeches were almost as much distinguished by brilliancy of imagination and felicity of expression as even the more elaborate and better considered productions of his middle age.

The great distinction by which Francis Jeffrey will be known to posterity, is, that for more than a quarter of a century he conducted the *Edinburgh Review*. Of his connexion with this celebrated work, we find the following interesting record by the Rev. Sydney Smith:—

"When first I went into the Church I had a curacy in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The squire of the parish took a fancy to me, and requested me to go with him to reside at the University of Weimar; before we could get there, Germany became the seat of war, and in French Revolution were then fully abroad, and it is impossible to conceive a more violent and agitated state of society. Among the first persons with whom I became acquainted were Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray (late Lord Advocate for Scotland), and Lord Brougham; all of them exercising supreme power over the northern division of the island. One day we happened to meet in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleuch-place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey. I proposed that we should set up a review; this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The motto I proposed for the Review was—

"Tenui musam meditatur arena."

We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal.

But this was too near the truth to be admitted, and so we took our present grave motto from Publius Syrus, of whom none of us had, I am sure, ever read a single line, and so brown wheat has since turned out to be a very important and able journal. When I left Edinburgh it fell into the stronger hands of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Brougham, and reached the highest point of popularity and success.

Lord Brougham soon followed Smith to London, when the sole responsibility and much of the fame of the Editorship fell to the share of Francis Jeffrey. He was more concerned in the literature than in the politics of the *Edinburgh Review*; in its philosophy and metaphysics, its taste and criticism, its light literature and poetical dogmas, than in those weighty affairs to which Mackintosh, Smith, and Brougham, in its earlier years; or Macaulay, Hallam, Brown, and Playfair, in its more recent days; have contributed the weight of their learning and eloquence. Nothing could exceed the versatility of Jeffrey's critical acquisitions. "At one time, he was," says a contemporary, "found examining the nature and principles of taste; next the miscellaneous works of Jonathan Swift; then the writings of Madame de Staël and Samuel Richardson, or Victor Alfieri; and the life of Christopher Columbus, then the dramatic works of John Ford, the characters of Shakespeare's plays, the poetry of Burns, Campbell, Scott, Crabbe, Rogers, Moore, Southey, Wordsworth, and Hemans. In a succeeding quarter, perhaps, he would engage the attention of his readers with the philosophy of Reid or Priestly, of Dr. Drummond or Dugald Stewart; and with the novel-writers of the age—amongst whom the author of 'Waverley' necessarily occupied his pen and stimulated his powers of investigation—he dealt by the score or hundred."

Lord Jeffrey has left us a precise account of the share he took in the management of the *Review*. In the preface to his contributions, reprinted from that journal at the close of 1843, he says—"I wrote the first article in the first number of the *Review*, in October, 1802; and sent my last contribution to it in October, 1840! It is a long period to have persevered in well—or in ill—doing! But I was by no means equally alert in the service during all the intermediate time. I was sole editor from 1803 till late in 1829; and, during that period, was no doubt a large and regular contributor." On his election to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Lord Jeffrey withdrew at once and altogether from the management. He wrote nothing for the *Review* for a considerable time subsequent to 1829; and in fourteen years sent but four papers to the work, none of them on political subjects. Among the less agreeable records of Lord Jeffrey's connexion with the *Review*, are his duel with Mr. Moore, the poet; and the lines to which it gave rise in Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

The forensic career of Lord Jeffrey was slow, but sure. He was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bar in 1794. For some years he had to bear that delay in his advancement which so many members of his arduous profession have to undergo, and which perseverance and real ability can alone surmount. Once past this probation, and due opportunity afforded him, he gave sound proof of his merit, and took his station among the most eminent of Scotland's lawyers.

Before a jury, Jeffrey was almost irresistible. Quickness and clearness of conception, strength, energy, and beauty of language, aptness and variety of illustration, and a thorough familiarity with the law—these were his characteristics; and, with such, his advocacy found scarcely a rival. The scene of his greatest triumphs lay in the Criminal Court. It will long be remembered in that court with what a feeling, on the trial of a person charged with poisoning his wife, Jeffrey was heard to open his speech by admitting it as proved that his client had intended the murder, and was therefore an abandoned villain; though, on the strength of this very admission, he afterwards went on to show that the actual crime had not been committed, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict from the jury. In the "State Trials" the name of Jeffrey appears as leading counsel for the defence of Neal Douglas, a Universalist preacher, for sedition, whose main offences, according to the charge, were his having compared George the Third with Nebuchadnezzar, and the Prince Regent with Belshazzar. In this somewhat absurd prosecution, Mr. Jeffrey spurned the verdict of "not proven" conceded by the Solicitor-General, and won from the jury an immediate and unanimous declaration that his client was "not guilty," which, in Scottish law, is a complete acquittal. Mr. Jeffrey was, in fact, the great Whig lawyer with Erskine, Brougham, and Denman in England.

In 1821 Mr. Jeffrey was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; and in 1828, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

On the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, Mr. Jeffrey became Lord Advocate; he had previously taken his seat in Parliament, first for a Scottish borough, and then for Malton. He afterwards represented the city of Edinburgh. Like many eminent counsel, he made no great effect in the House, which may have probably resulted from the overwrought anticipations that his prior fame had led persons to form. In 1834, Mr. Jeffrey ascended the judicial bench as a Lord of Session; and, according to the rational custom of Scotland, which will have a Judge called a Lord both in and out of the court, he assumed the titular designation of Lord Jeffrey. As a Judge, Jeffrey was in his element again; his reputation spread far and wide, and his court was crowded with suitors. The crime sat gracefully upon one of such diligence, integrity, and knowledge; and the sun of his brilliancy as an advocate and writer, set in the subdued but sterling splendour of his excellence as a Lord of Scotland's judiciary.

Lord Jeffrey was married twice: first, in the year 1802, to Catharine, daughter



INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—THE PROCESSION IN THE NAVE OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrew's; and secondly, in the year 1813, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Charles Wilkes, of New York, and grand-niece of the well-known Alderman John Wilkes, of London.



THE LATE LORD JEFFREY.

The author of "Sketches of the Scottish Bar" has portrayed Lord Jeffrey as "of low stature; but his figure, which he tried to set off to the best advantage, was elegant and well-proportioned. His features were continually varying in

expression, and were said to have baffled our best artists. The face was rather elongated, the chin deficient, the mouth well-formed, with a mingled expression of determination, sentiment, and arched mockery. The eye was the most peculiar feature of the countenance; it was large and sparkling, but with a want of transparency."

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

On Thursday week (January 24), the solemn inauguration of Dr. Hinds, the sixty-fourth Bishop of the diocese, and the thirty-third since the Reformation, took place at the Cathedral in Norwich. The ceremony excited considerable interest; St. Peter's Church bells rang joyously in the morning, and the attendance of the clergy was very numerous. The ceremonial is well described in the *Norfolk Chronicle*, whence we quote the following.

At half-past one o'clock, the Mayor (H. Woodcock, Esq.) and about twenty members of the Town-Council assembled at the Free-school, and from thence went in procession, preceded by the municipal insignia, to the Cathedral. About the same hour, a large number of the clergy assembled at the Clerical-rooms, and from thence they walked to the Bishop's palace, where the Bishop was ready to receive them in the drawing-room, which was soon filled with members of the clerical body.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, on behalf of the clergy, read an address, congratulating his Lordship on his arrival upon the scene of his episcopal labours; and, after referring to the late excellent Bishop, wishing his successor long and happily to preside over the diocese.

The Lord Bishop replied as follows:—"My Reverend Brethren,—The occasion, of which you have so kindly availed yourselves to welcome me into the diocese, is one that cannot but awake many a serious and anxious thought in me as well as in you. I know what I am expected to be, and what I earnestly desire to be—a friend, a counsellor, a father amongst you. But shall I attain unto the grace which alone can make me all this? or, shall I fall short of it? I well know, too, whom you have lost, and whom I am to succeed—one, to whose memory your regrets and your praises are the more honourable, because I believe from my heart that he earned them whilst seeking, zealously and fearlessly, not the praise of men, but of God. Shall I be enabled to tread that narrow path? Shall I lay hold of, or shall I forfeit, the enabling blessing which you have this day invoked from heaven, for my insufficiency. But away with misgivings; we meet, I trust, to partake of a more cheering spirit. Your expressions of hope for me make me hope, and your proffered help and support make me strong; and this because your hope rests, I well believe, not on any supposed ability on my part, or any conscious power on yours, but on Him who has brought us into the sacred relation in which we are henceforward to stand to one another. May this day be an earnest of the future, both for you and for me. May your friendly expressions of good-will towards me, your frank offer of co-operation with me, and, not least, your effusion of sorrow for the loss of him whom I am called to succeed, be an earnest that our Master in Heaven will knit us together to serve Him, will keep us together in his love, and will work with us, within us, and for us, to do his will."

Meanwhile, a vast concourse of people, finding that they could not get admission by the west door, went round to the east end door, which being open, numbers entered and soon filled the choir of the Cathedral. At two o'clock the great west door was opened, when the Mayor and members of the Council entered the sacred edifice. Owing to the state of the weather, a table and chairs were not placed, as on former occasions, outside the west door, but inside, in the nave.

Soon after two o'clock the Bishop came from the Palace, attended by the Chancellor, C. Evans, Esq.; the Registrar, J. Kitson, Esq.; the Proctors, H. Francis, J. Skipper, M. Rackham, Edward Steward, and Henry Hansell, Esqrs.; and about 200 of the clergy; and they stood round the table, at which the Dean and the Rev. Canon Wodehouse had previously taken their seats. Near them stood the High Steward, Lord Bayning; the Archdeacons, J. B. Collyer and T. J. Ormerod; also the Honorary and Minor Canons, the Choristers, and others.

The Senior Proctor, H. Francis, Esq., presented to the Dean the Archdeacon of Canterbury's commission for the installation, and prayed that the Dean would be pleased to take upon himself the execution thereof, and to decree proceedings to be had and done according to the tenor of the same.—The commission was then read by Mr. Kitson, the actuary.

The Dean then rose and said, "I do decree proceedings to be had and done in the business of this installation according to your petition, and the tenor of this mandate."

The Lord Bishop then made his petition to the Dean.

According to the former order of the ceremony, the above should have taken place outside the Cathedral; and the Bishop, having made his petition, should have knocked thrice at the great west door of the church, on the outside (the same being shut), and one of the minor canons should have asked "Who knocked?" And, in reply, the Bishop should have demanded entrance; but, on this occasion, the Bishop had entered without that formality, and the ceremony had proceeded so far, as already described.

The organ now commenced playing, and a procession was formed of the Mayor and Corporation and officers; the choristers, who sang Garland's hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," as they walked towards the choir, followed by the lay clerks, the minor canons, and canons. The High Steward came next in order; then the Lord Bishop, attended by his chaplains (Archdeacon Ormerod and the Rev. R. Eden); his chancellor (C. Evans, Esq.); his registrar (J. Kitson, Esq.); the proctors; and last the clergy, about 300 in number. As they walked slowly towards the choir, they passed on each side of the late Bishop's grave, and avoided walking over it.

When the Bishop reached the choir-door, it was closed, and he knocked thrice. The precentor (the Rev. H. Symonds) said, "Who knocks?" The Bishop said, "I, Samuel Hinds, Bishop of Norwich, elected and confirmed, do ask entrance into the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Norwich." The doors were immediately opened, and the Dean introduced his Lordship into the choir.—Having advanced to the entrance of the episcopal seat or stall, his Lordship took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to the Queen, and of canonical obedience to the Archbishop and the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury.

Then the Dean read the mandate for the installation.

The Dean, taking his Lordship by the hand, led the right rev. Prelate to the throne; and the Bishop having taken his seat, the Dean retired to his own stall, and divine service commenced.

The Rev. G. Carter intoned the prayers. The Rev. Canon Wodehouse read the first lesson, and the Dean the second.

The musical service was Doctor Clarke in F. An anthem was sung with fine effect. The words were extracted from Dr. Hinds' "Sacred Sonnets," and were as follow:—

Come hither. I will show thee the Bride, the Lamb's wife. And he shewed me that great city, the Holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God.—*Rev. xxi. 9, 10.*

Come hither—angel tongues invite—
Come hither, and behold the sight;
A bridal city, built in heaven,
And bright with glory God has given.

O holy messenger, in vain
My wistful eye to heaven I strain;
I see no city in mid-air—
No bridal vision, strange and fair.

Come hither, still the angel cried,
See mingling thousands side by side,
Kneeling and worshipping together,
Each calling each beloved brother.

Is this thy bridal city, Lord?
So let me understand thy word;
So cleanse my soul of all its sin,
That I may go and dwell therein!

The music, composed by Mr. Z. Buck, consisting of a quartet, a recitative, and solo, was very ably sung by the choir.

The service being ended, the Lord Bishop returned to the palace, and the congregation, which entirely filled the choir, dispersed.

LICHFIELD GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

THIS School, which was founded by King Edward VI., has been entirely rebuilt, by public subscription; and is, after a disuse of many years, again available to the citizens of Lichfield and the Midland Counties.

"The old school-room," says Harwood, "was a large structure, of which there is an engraving in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1794, built, probably, at the time of its foundation, soon after the first charter of incorporation granted to the city." At this School some of the most eminent men of this country received the rudiments of their education. Among the most distinguished were—the elegant Addison; Elias Ashmole; Bishops Smalridge and Newton; five Judges who sat upon the Bench at the same time—the Lord Chief Justice Willea, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Noel, Lord Chief Justice Wilmut, and Baron Lloyd; Dr. James, Hawkins Browne, David Garrick, and the celebrated Doctor Samuel Johnson.

The present building was commenced in 1849, and is a very elegant design, by Messrs. Johnson and Son, the architects. It is of the Elizabethan style, of rich red brick and ornamental stone. The School is one of the most beautifully-proportioned rooms we ever saw—upwards of 60 feet in length. An oak dado runs round it, and a handsome ceiling adds to the effect. There is a commodious Porch, and a delightful Class-Room and Library. The whole is admirably executed, and is a great ornament to the city. Messrs. Watts and Nadin were the contractors.

The School-house adjoining is a plain and convenient residence, and was erected, in 1692, at the joint expense of the Corporation and Feoffees of the Conduit Lands: this has recently been enlarged and repaired by the latter Trust.



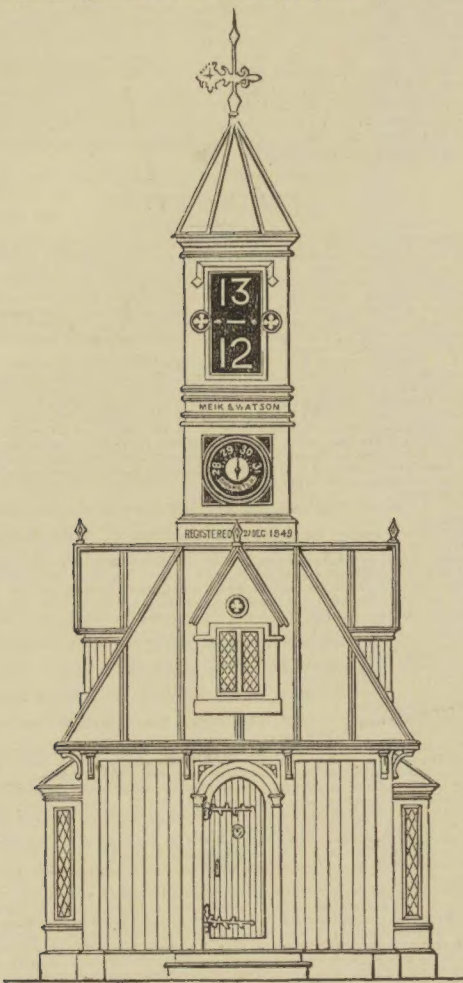
KING EDWARD'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, AT LICHFIELD.

The only endowments now payable to the foundation are £13 a year from the Corporation, and £10 19s. 4d. annually from the Exchequer; but the citizens are under much obligation to the munificence of Mrs. Sherratt, of Lichfield, who has given £500 to trustees to apply the interest thereof to the Master.

The Rev. J. C. Bentley, M.A., has been appointed Head Master, and the School is to open on Monday, the 4th of February. The situation is a very healthy one in St. John-street, opposite the Hospital and Church of St. John the Evangelist. The School has a very large play-ground, surrounded by a handsome wall.

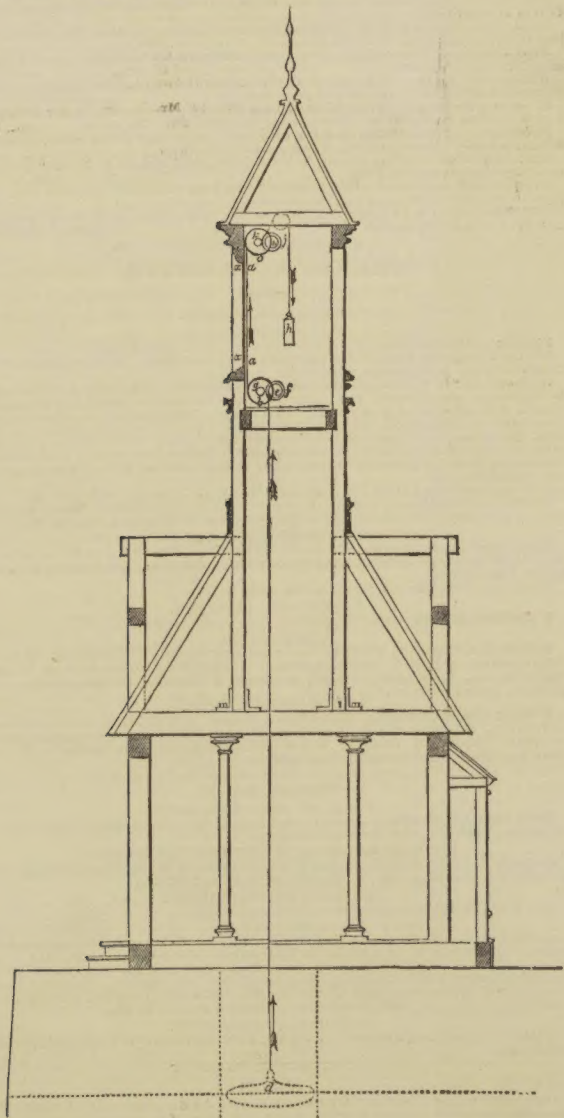
NEW SELF-REGISTERING TIDE-GAUGE AT SUNDERLAND.

This apparatus has lately been erected on the South Pier, and is now in working operation; but, owing to the gas not being brought to the Docks, the figures will not be exposed for the use of the shipping until the 1st of March next.



SIGNAL-HOUSE OR TIDE-GAUGE.—SECTION OF TOWER.

The inventors of the mechanism are Mr. Meik, engineer to the Commissioners of the River Wear; and Mr. H. Watson, brass-founder, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is designed for the use of ships entering or leaving a harbour and other places where a correct and conspicuous gauge is required; the arrangement being also applicable for railway signals and other purposes.



SIGNAL-HOUSE OR TIDE-GAUGE.—ELEVATION OF TOWER.

In the Illustrations, Fig. 1 is a section, and Fig. 2 an elevation, of a tower, in the upper portion of which the depth of the water on the harbour bar is shown by large figures on a web of wire gauze (a a) of any suitable length, depending upon the range of the tide, and of such a width as to admit figures of any size required. Each end of the web is wound upon copper rollers (b and c), which are made to work by means of a float (d) and balance-weight (h), the wire rope working over a spiral cone (e). At the other end of the axle is a wheel (f) working into a pinion (g); and to the balance-weight (h) is attached a copper wire cord, passing over a guide-sheave to a spiral cone (i), round which it is wound, and the end made fast. At the opposite end of the axle of the cone is a wheel (j) working into a pinion (k) on the axle of the top roller.

When the float (d) rises with the tide, the balance weight (h) moves the whole apparatus in the direction of the arrows; and when the float falls with the tide, the movements are reversed.

As the tide ebbs and flows, the height is indicated on the web opposite the dial or sheet of plate glass x x x, &c.: and that these figures may be made large, and distinctly seen from a great distance, the web is made to travel 4, 6, or 8 to 1 of the float (or any other proportion), by means of the intermediate wheel and pinion f and g; and these figures, which are here made to indicate the feet and half-feet of the height of the tide, are shown white in the day time upon a black ground; and at night, when lighted in the usual way from the interior, the figure is shown brilliantly illuminated upon an opaque or black ground, a white transparent varnish being used for the figure, and an opaque black for the ground.

An interior Tide Register has also been fitted up in the same building as the Tide Gauge. A well, of very similar construction to the one used for Messrs. Meik and Watson's Tide Gauge, contains a float, attached to a cord of copper wire, which is carried over a circular wheel in the building. This wheel works a rack, in which a pencil is fixed. A sheet of paper, properly ruled and adjusted, is fastened on a roller immediately below this pencil, and receives its tracings, which form the diagram. This paper is large enough to admit a register of high and low water, and the time of each, for fourteen days. A dial, on one side of the rack, is worked by the float and cord coming from the well below, and marks, as a clock does, the hours and minutes of the day, and the feet and inches of high and low water. A certain means is thus afforded, at any moment, of testing the accuracy of the register worked by the pencil. A time-piece, on the other side of the rack, and opposite the dial, gives, by means of a strong minute-hand, the revolving motion to the cylinder on which the paper is rolled, and fixes the time of the tide's variations. Thus, the cord and float show the various depths of water, and the time-piece the exact hour and minute of each variation.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

In our Journal for January 19 we reported the distribution of the Prizes at the Government School of Design, at Somerset House, on the 16th. We now engrave two of the productions:—1. The first prize pattern for Paper-hanging, one of the six prizes gained by Miss Alice West. 2. One quarter of a pattern for Silk Damask, by Mr. Slocombe.

We annex a few judicious observations on the Exhibition, from the *Journal of Design* for the present month:—

"Many of the drawings were of high merit as copies, others as compositions showed thought and careful training. The works of the female school, which were exhibited, very properly, in a room by themselves, were especially noticeable for feeling and elegant manipulation. In the designs, too, there was more freshness and originality than was to be found in the attempts in the same direction in the male classes. Of ornament, as based on a re-construction of natural types, there was scarcely a symptom; but of flowers arranged and bearing in that direction, some of the designs by the feminine students were excellent: there was, however, generally, a naive innocence of all practicality. Still there was something in these specimens of female ability which practical men might turn to good account. In the male classes there was not that vigour which might be expected from the theory of basing education in ornament on a knowledge of the figure, for much of the ornament was feeble in its details. We must not forget, however, that we are dealing with the works of students, and not with those of masters. In actual manufacture there were a few specimens of Honiton lace



ONE QUARTER OF SILK DAMASK PATTERN, BY SLOWCOMBE.

of a superior character, designed in the School, as also some Brussels carpeting of no great excellence. Some of the studies of floral subjects were good, and the outlines of flowers from nature indicated the true road, as yet dimly seen. Some of the models, both copies and designs, were highly creditable; nor should the architectural and ornamental outlines be overlooked, as in general they possessed merit."

In our report, page 44, for "Lord Grenville," read "Lord Granville."

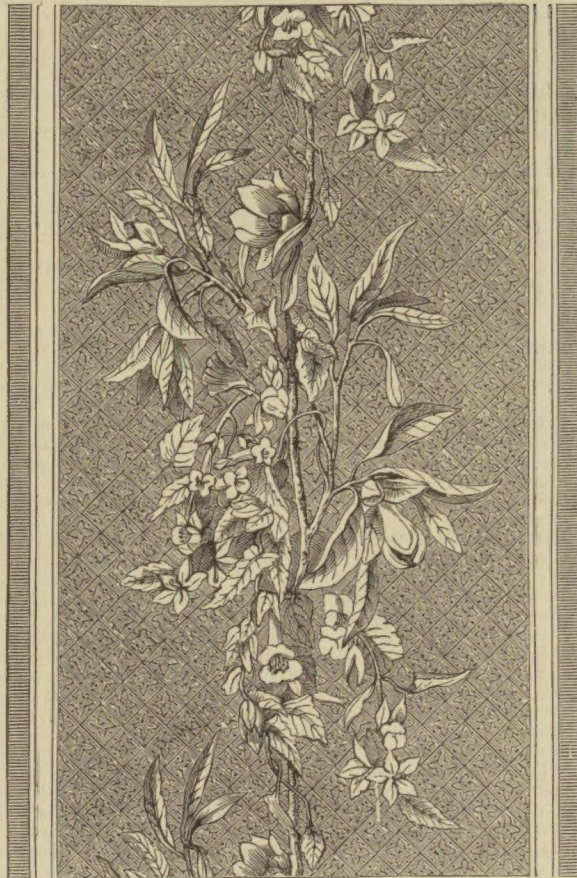
THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW,

Authors of "The Greatest Plague of Life," &c.

CHAPTER X.

THE thought had never for one moment entered the barrister's head that Reuben might refuse to oblige him. The way in which he had almost forced the loan of one hundred pounds upon him, was to him a proof that the poor ignorant country farmer would be delighted to serve his



FIRST PRIZE.—PAPER-HANGING, BY MISS ALICE WEST.

dashing brother-in-law. It was only when Nicholls was within a mile or two of Reuben's house that he saw there might be any difficulty in the case. The nearer he got to his destination, the faster and faster the difficulties seemed to rise. In fact, at last he thought the whole journey to be so useless, that he had almost determined on returning to town, and so avoid the unpleasant wound his vanity would receive should his brother-in-law refuse the request he almost considered it an honour to make to him. But the vision of that man in the parlour, and the thoughts of the evening party, were so dreadful, that he felt that, as a husband and a father, he ought not to leave a single stone unturned, though a Stonehenge should stop the way.

Directly Reuben saw his brother-in-law advancing to the house, picking his way, tip-toe, among the straw and litter of the farm-yard, his whole attention centred on his polished leather boots, he pretty nearly guessed the cause that had brought him to Farnham.

"Hollo, missus, here be Nicholls again," he cried to his wife, as he laid down his pipe, and snatched up his broad hat. "Sally maun be a rare lass for milnery. Dang it, he be frowning uncommon tight. Ho, Nicholls! be Sally with you?"

Nicholls, who well knew that the simple farmer's shrewdness would at once penetrate the object of his coming, if he again gave the counterfeit of pleasure to a mere business visit, had determined to play, for a change, an open part with him, and to tell him at once, and without needless preface, the object of his journey. So the young barrister did not disguise the looks of deep anxiety natural to his circumstances, and pressed the horny hands of his brother-in-law with a convulsive grasp.

"My dear, dear Reuben, I am glad to see you looking so well," said Nicholls, with a sigh like the boiling of a kettle. Then, as his down-cast eyes rested on the splashes upon his boots, he added, "It's a wicked world, Reuben, but I'm glad to see you looking so well."

"And I be fidgetty to see thee here with that face, like veal, it be so white. Come along in: my missus is all of a flurry to see thee here again, without a word of writing or nothing."

"It's but a flying visit. I haven't a moment to spare; and—and I come on important business, Reuben," continued Nicholls, nervously, as he followed "that clodhopper" of a brother-in-law into his farm-house. Reuben's missus did not receive Nicholls with any show of warmth. Too simple to mimic what she did not feel, and too shrewd to be blind to the terms on which she was patronised by her rich connexions, she spoke abruptly to the friend of Lady Verulam, and then turned again to the stocking she was knitting.

Reuben and Nicholls sat down, and an awkward pause ensued, for each party could read the feelings of the other. Nicholls moved about on his seat, cleared his throat, adjusted his collar, and remarked on the failure of the barley crops, while Reuben eyed him, not with an ill-natured expression exactly, but with a look of mingled curiosity and pity, for he felt for the struggle which he could read in the bosom of his would-be rich relation, who was a second time a petitioner for his bounty. And then Reuben's thoughts wandered back to the drawing-room of the St. John's Wood house: he remembered his sister's icy decorum, and the frigidity that had made him prefer the sanded floor of a neighbouring tavern to her rich carpeted room; and, though he was



"Here's a copy of a writ, and he's the original."

a good-hearted, honest fellow, he could scarcely repress a chuckle when he called to mind the words he had whispered to Sally at parting, telling her that one of these fine days she would be glad enough to find a quiet home with her uncouth brother. The verification of his prophecy was at hand, and he was secretly pleased (all men are delighted with success) that his forebodings were on the eve of realisation.

"My dear Reuben," said Nicholls suddenly (he had gained the mastery over himself by recollecting that the return train started in two hours, and there was no time to lose, and he ran on rapidly), "I have come to ask you a great favour. I am at a loss to express how deeply sensible I remain of past favours; how both myself and Sara, who, by the way, sends her love to you and your good lady; and he smiled condescendingly at Molly, who worked then harder than ever—

"My missus is it thee means?" interrupted Reuben, with a half chuckle.

"Yes. Well, my dear Reuben, I will confide in you. I am in a great difficulty, and have only come to you as a last resource. I have tried all other means, and failed."

Here Mr. Wellesley Nicholls paused, and gave another sigh, while Reuben, with an unmoved countenance, looked him full in the face, but spoke not a word. At last, with another effort, the gentleman turned upon his vulgar, ill-bred relation, and begged the loan of one hundred and sixty pounds, to save him from disgrace and ruin.

When Reuben heard the amount required he gave a loud shrill whistle, plunged his hands into his breeches' pockets, and looked across at his spouse, who, turning to Mr. Nicholls, said, in a tone of cutting sarcasm—"Be't for milnery agin, eh?" and then went to work again at her stocking, with an ardour that threatened false stitches at every turn she took.

"Harkce," said Reuben, after a pause, as he calmly proceeded to fill his pipe, and pour out a mug of ale for his visitor, "Harkce, Nicholls, I be plain and blunt in all my dealin's. I be rough in speech and manners, but I ha'e pride, dang it, I ha'e! Since thee left my roof, thee and thy wife and the babbies, not so much as a word ha'e we had from thee; but directly thee be in a mess, Reuben Marsh be't long in hearing from Muster Wellesley Nicholls, o' Hyde-park. Last time thee only came here to hide theeself as a sort o' runaway; and I lent thee—with all my heart, as my missus knows—lent thee a hundred pounds out of my savings. Nicholls, I'd willingly do the like agin; but I feel that I should be the ruin of thee. Sell the lumps of gold off the chairs and tables—make Sally dress becoming her degree—chuck away this, and this (and Reuben pointed to a diamond ring that glittered on Nicholls's finger, and a massive gold chain which he wore about his neck), and then come and live in quiet somewhere hereabouts, and get out of debt; if thee'll do this, I'll help thee to my last farthing; but while thee hast all these expensive ways, which five hundred pounds won't keep up, thee musn't look for a stiver from Reuben Marsh. I cannot forget that, up to this time, I ha'e been the tool of thee—not a friend. My hands are too hard—my missus's arms are too red—we are too vulgar, to be the friends of thee and thy acquaintance; so thee canst not stoop to be beholden to a poor farmer to keep thee in extravagancies. No, Muster Wellesley Nicholls, Reuben'll not lend a hundred and sixty pounds, once for all; so don't ask!"—and he buried his red face in a huge glass of ale that stood beside him.

Nicholls saw that neither argument nor persuasion would avail; so he took a hasty leave of Mrs. Marsh, and strode through the farm-yard accompanied by Reuben Marsh. Not a word was exchanged as the two crossed the yard. Reuben called to a labourer to tether the cows safely, and to tell Tom that all the oats must be stacked before sunset, with what Nicholls called heartless unconcern. The rough, uncultivated Reuben Marsh, the unlettered, unpolished agriculturist, was, to tell the truth, striving to conceal the emotion that swelled within him. He thought how unkindly Sally would take it when she heard that he had refused her husband's request; but then again he felt that he did all for the best, since sooner or later a crisis must come and put an end to the reckless gilded misery into which the Nicholls had fallen, and the sooner this took place the better. As they approached the high-road, Reuben broke the silence, saying—

"Thee musn't misunderstand me. I would lend thee the money on one condition."

"What's that?" asked Nicholls, eagerly catching at the chance.

"That thee leave matters in my hands, and come and live here, respectable in the country, and give up the folly which is taking thee, as quick as may be, to ruin."

"Thank you, Mr. Reuben Marsh; on such a condition I must decline the loan. Good bye."

"Good bye," said Reuben, seizing Nicholls's hand, "and remember to tell all I have said to Sally, and kiss her for me—and think on what I tell thee; and when thee hast determined to come into the country, write a line, and thee'll find a true friend in Reuben Marsh. Good bye."

The two parted. Reuben returned slowly to his farm, while Nicholls hurried forward in a nervous, agitated state of mind, that almost amounted to delirium. He called Reuben a graceless boor, a low ploughman; and, in the depth of his misery, felt humbled and ashamed that he, the son of Sir Giles, had laid himself open to a refusal from a country clodhopper who had the misfortune to be his wife's brother. And then his mind reverted to the scene which he was approaching—to the gaudy house, crammed with dainties for a festival, guarded by a man in possession! Even if he allowed the party to take place, he would not be the less disgraced; for when the company called afterwards to leave their cards, there would be bills headed "Sale by order of the Sheriff" staring them full in the face from the door-posts. How Lady Verulam would have the laugh of them, too! The pastrycook, too! would he leave the supper, if he saw the limb of the law snugly ensconced in the kitchen? No—he felt that he must either postpone the party altogether, and make a precipitate retreat, or in some way contrive to settle the matter. His heart whispered him to retreat from the fight at least with honour; but the world beckoned him on to desperate alternatives. Irresolute, sick at heart, and reckless, he reached his home—a home that in that hour was a hell to him, and, on the morrow, was to contain one hundred and fifty people in holiday guise. He went straightway to Mrs. Nicholls's boudoir, where he found that lady in a state of fashionable anxiety, with her maid sprinkling eau-de-Cologne about the carpet because her mistress felt a little faint, and the rotund proportions of Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls enveloped in a purple satin robe negligée.

"That will do, Perkins," said Mrs. Nicholls to the servant, as Mr. Nicholls entered the room; "you may go: shut the door. Well, my dear Wellesley, you have settled matters, I suppose."

"Settled matters! Yes, they are settled, depend upon that!" replied Nicholls, throwing himself into an easy chair, and rapping his knuckles with a quick, energetic movement. "Yes, you are quite right, Sara; matters are settled. You may advertise for a situation as governess or lady's companion forthwith! Your accomplished brother would see you starving before he'd stretch forth his dirty hand to save you."

"This is dreadful!" screamed Mrs. Nicholls, bursting into tears. "How am I to put off the party? My figured satin will be home in the morning; the men are now laying out the supper-table—the supper is nearly all here. I have hired four of the most respectable green-grocers in the world, who will look as though they had been servants with us from our infancy; the awning is put up over the door-steps. In short, everything is ready. What will people think? The Lord Chief Baron's set, of course, will cut you; and how you will be talked about at the clubs!"

"It can't be helped! Blame your own vulgar relations, not me," answered Nicholls sharply.

"Well, I'm sure! None of the Royal family happened to pass through Farnham when my father was mayor of that town, certainly," retorted the lady, with a hard thrust at Sir Giles, "but I do not consider myself altogether dirt for all that."

"Your vulgarity is worthy of you," said Nicholls, his lip quivering and whitening with kindling rage, and rising to leave the room.

"Don't, for Heaven's sake, let us quarrel, Wellesley," Mrs. Nicholls interposed, in a gentle voice. "Can nothing ward off the blow? or are we irretrievably disgraced? Are we henceforth outcasts from society? This is worth a struggle. Remember, dearest, if we once lose ton, life will be a barren waste to people of our refined ideas and habits." With this, Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls threw herself back in her chair in a graceful attitude of grief, and, holding a handkerchief of the most delicate texture between her thumb and forefinger, dipped a corner into a scent-bowl that was on the table beside her, and gently, very gently, bathed her temples: it was an affecting sight.

Nicholls sat there, and silently contemplated the majestic proportions, and delicate graceful hands of his wife. Could such a gentle, fragile creature be allowed to pass away her days, unseen and unappre-

ciated, in the country? Was she not born to grace the circles of the noblest in the land? Was not he, too, the son of Sir Giles? Were not the shoulders of Mrs. Nicholls the envy of many ladies of distinction? How slowly quarter-day came round, he thought. It was maddening to know that he should be ruined, when a little delay would make everything smooth again. As his eye wandered listlessly about the room, it accidentally fell upon a letter from Reuben to Mrs. Nicholls, which she had not answered. He fixed his gaze upon it steadily and intently.

Mrs. Nicholls rose and left him to his own reflections, convinced (for he was such a clever creature, and had passed so dexterously through the gravest difficulties) that he only needed reflection to fix upon a plan of deliverance from the clutches of the hateful jeweller. She had scarcely closed the door upon him when he seized Reuben's huge letter, written in a huge round hand, trembling from guiding the plough, and placed it in his pocket.

"They'll take the name of Reuben Marsh with pleasure," he muttered to himself, as he hastily strode backwards and forwards in the room, "and I shall receive the next quarter before it becomes due." A smile burst upon the clouded brow of the young man. He had devised means of clearing himself from the jeweller! Thank Heaven! before the world he could still keep up the game the world imposes—he could, "till further notice," continue to perform the hypocrite. Mrs. Nicholls's shoulders need not be thrown away upon vulgar people; they might still be the admiration of people of ton.

In the course of an hour, a bill duly accepted by Reuben Marsh, and made payable at Farnham, was stowed in the iron chest of an accommodating Israelite, and Messrs. Soane and Co. received the amount of Mr. Nicholls's debt, and by the evening Mr. Sloman's protégé was ejected from Mr. Nicholls's superb drawing-room. The man in possession had only been an inmate of Mr. Nicholls's house a day; but so acute were his feelings, that, on leaving, he could not refrain from telling his host, as he pocketed his week's pay, that he regretted parting with Mrs. Wellesley's youngest born, inasmuch as the little dear was just beginning to know him.

When Nicholls returned home from his final interview with Messrs. Soane and Co., he called for a bottle of brandy, sent for a young friend to smoke with him, and made himself extremely merry up to a late hour. As for Mrs. Nicholls, it was late enough before she got to bed. In the first place, she had to watch the servants while they washed the numbers of the furniture and plate, lest "Lot 20" should be left on the back of a chair or in the corner of a glass, and be detected by the company on the following evening; and, in the next place, all the things had been so disarranged by the "disgusting wretches" that it must take her some time to see them put in their proper places again.

The evening of the party arrived; and, by eleven o'clock, the rooms of Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls were as crowded as Gravesend on a fast day. The shoulders of Mrs. Nicholls were never displayed to better advantage; and Mr. Wellesley Nicholls was in the liveliest possible humour. He flew about the room; now complimenting some hoary dowager on her youthful appearance—now telling some rouged grandmother that the heat of the room had given her quite a hectic flush. At supper, the sponge-cake elephant looked magnificent; and the barley-sugar bird-cages elicited loud and continued admiration.

Mr. Wellesley Nicholls was seated at the head of the supper-table, with the Hon. Mrs. Macbeth on his right, and Mrs. Major Calebash on his left. Nicholls was in a delirium of pleasure. He did not spare the wine; and his conversation by degrees became more and more incoherent, and his laughter rang through the room, and was re-echoed in the drawing-room to the astonishment of the company, and to the complete disgust of the ladies. Poor Mrs. Nicholls's shoulders crimsoned with shame to behold her lord and master commit himself in this manner. The company returned to the drawing-room, and dancing recommenced.

Suddenly the doors were thrown open, the servant announced Mr. Isaac Isaacs, and a gentleman with scarcely any neck, a prodigious quantity of frill, and a rusty black coat, walked into the room. His hair was plastered down as though he had recently emerged from a bath; his fingers were covered with rings, and a huge brooch was attached to his neckcloth.

"Mr. Isaacs!" Mrs. Nicholls exclaimed. "I don't remember the name."

"Vish ish your hushbant? he knowsh me," replied the strange visitor with lips like a sea-shell, and whom the entire company were regarding with rivetted attention.

"Wellesley, my dear," said the hostess, addressing her husband, and imagining that the visitor must be some great city capitalist, "here is Mr. Isaacs. Pray introduce me."

"With pleasure!" said poor Nicholls; and not knowing in his drunkenness what he did, he advanced towards the new-comer.

"Never mind introducing," replied Mr. Isaacs gallantly, "my errand is pure bushiness." And bending over Nicholls's shoulder, he whispered in his ear, "We had better go to another room; I come from Mister Hedards apout te carpet, you knowsh: I've got some writs, yer shee."

Fired by the wine, Nicholls's indignation at the wary Jew's cunning grew beyond his control. Nearly bursting with passion, he shouted, as he pointed to the door, "Leave this house, fellow! leave the house! How dare you enter this room on such an errand? Where's Parker?" and, as the boy appeared at the door as suddenly as if a spring had been touched, the barrister continued, "Show this man the door."

"Oh! very well—very well—it doesn't matter a pit to me—not a pit," answered Mr. Isaacs, nettled at finding his offer of secrecy so disdainfully refused. "Here's a copy of a writ, and here's to original," and he presented the wretched host with a long paper slip, whilst he held a parchment one before his eyes.

(To be continued.)

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.—Mr. Sewell, the veterinary surgeon, at St. Albans, found, a few days since, in a heap of fruits, a pebble, measuring 2½ inches by 1½ inches; on breaking which the interior markings presented an unmistakable profile of her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, geographer to her Majesty, has just published a map of Central America, in which are delineated the important features of those countries which are not unlikely to attract the prominent attention of Parliament. The value and importance of the Mosquito territory will at once be apparent, not merely from its geographical position, but from its commanding one of the outlets to any shipping canal through the Lake of Nicaragua.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been heavy during the last week, Money Stock becoming plentiful in consequence of several large sales for delivery having been made by two of the principal brokers. The price of Consols on Monday was 96½ to 1 for money, and the same price was current on Tuesday, except for a short time, when the quotation receded to 96, the market, however, closing with more firmness than on the preceding day. An improvement of ½ in the opening price on Wednesday was followed by a still further advance, Consols quoting 96½, afterwards receding to 96½, closing, however, at 96½ to 1, for money and time. Several large sales for money on Thursday again depressed quotations, and the market remained heavy during the day. Exchequer Bills are a point lower, the money required for the New Russian Loan leading to sales. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents and Reduced have not been much dealt in, but maintain relatively higher prices than Consols. At the close of business the official quotations gave for Bank Stock, 205½; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 96½; New 3½ per Cent Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8½; Ditto, 30 Years, January 5, 1860, 8½; India Stock, 269; India Bonds, £1000, 93 p; Ditto, under £1000, 93 p; South Sea Stock, 105½; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 61 p; £500, June, 61 p; Small, June, 61 p.

The Foreign Market has been again active this week, Buenos Ayres, Peruvian, Venezuela, and Ecuador having all been largely dealt in. Buenos Ayres advanced from 53½ to 55; Peruvian, from 72½ to 73½; and Venezuela, from 32 to 34 for Account. Russian Scrip is a fraction lower than at the beginning of the week, as well as Portuguese, Mexican, and Spanish stock. Guatemala stock was inquired for on Wednesday, at the nominal rate of 12 per cent., but has not since been quoted. At the close of the week prices stood for—Brazilian Bonds, 88; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent, Account, 55; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent, 99½; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent, 184; Do., Dirid., 4½; Mexican 5 per Cent, 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Ditto, Small, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent, 73½; Ditto, Account, 73½; Ditto, Deferred, 29½; Portuguese 4 per Cent, 36½; Ditto, Account, 37½; Russian Scrip, 3½ p; Spanish, 5 per Cent, 1840, 18½; Ditto, Account, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent for Account, 37; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent, 33½; Ditto, Account, 34; French Rentes, 5 per Cent, 94f. 50c.; Exchange, 25f. 45c.; Dutch 4 per Cent. Certificates, 86½.

Shares have not fluctuated materially, and the settlement passed off without much difficulty. There has certainly been an improvement in public feeling within the last few weeks; but any very general dealings cannot be anticipated until after the half-yearly meetings, now closely approaching. The last prices officially quoted are—Aberdeen, 12½; Caledonia, 12½; Ditto, New, £10, Pre-

ference, 8; Chester and Holyhead, 10½; Ditto, Preference, 6½; East Anglian, £18, E. and H., 1½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent, No. 1, £1 premium; Eastern Union, Class B and C, 3½; Ditto, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 14½; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, A, Deferred, 3½; Ditto, B, 6 per Cent., 4; Great Western, 69; Ditto, Half Shares, 33½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, New, £17, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 27; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, Thirds, 8; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12 x.1; London and Blackwall, 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 85½; London and North-Western, 116½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 13½; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; London and South-Western, 68; Lowestoft, Guaranteed Four per Cent., 16½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Eighth Shares (No. 3), 2½; Midland, 44½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 6½; Ditto, Birmingham, Six per Cent., 123½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Scottish Central, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 44; South-Eastern, No. 2, 15½; Ditto, Scrip No. 4, 6½; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 27½; York and North Midland, Preference, 5½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Dutch Rhineish, 2; Northern of France, 1½ dis.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Rouen and Havre, 10½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been very moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all descriptions has ruled heavy in the extreme, at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. No change has taken place in the value of the finest qualities of foreign wheat; but all other kinds have been lower to purchase. In barley, next to nothing doing, at 1s per quarter less money. The malt trade has continued merry, at barely stationary prices. No change in the demand for, or value of oats or beans. White peas have advanced 1s per quarter; and Indian corn has sold at reduced currencies. The nominal price of the best town-made flour has ruled at 40s. Inferior parcels have gone somewhat lower.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 39s; ditto, white, 41s to 44s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malting ditto, 25s to 28s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 3s to 5s; brown ditto, 4s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 5s to 57s; Chevallier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 25s to 30s; maple, 26s to 28s; white, 26s to 27s; bolters, 27s to 28s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lbs.—**Foreign.** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little has been doing in seeds this week, that our quotations remain almost nominal.

Linseed. English, sowing, 51s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 46s; Hampshire, 33s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 23s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s. Oil. Tares, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £28 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £9 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £7 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton. Canary, 7½ to 80s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 1d; barley, 25s 9d; oats, 15s 10d; rye, 21s 2d; beans, 26s 1d; peas, 28s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 0d; barley, 25s 11d; oats, 15s 9d; rye, 23s 4d; beans, 26s 9d; peas, 28s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds of tea has considerably fallen off, owing to the increasing arrivals—1,600,000 lbs having come in this week—and prices are with difficulty supported.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of colonial sugar have ruled tolerably steady since our last report, at 10s per cwt.; but all other kinds have ruled somewhat lower. Refined goods—the supply of which is increasing—have met a slow inquiry. Brown sugars, 49s to 50s; and standard ditto, 50s 6d to 52s per cwt. No change in crushed.

Coffee.—Native Ceylons have met a very dull sale, at drooping currencies, viz. 59s to 60s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee very few transactions have taken place.

Rice.—Our market is tolerably firm, and prices are well supported, although the stocks in warehouses are large.

Provisions.—For the finest foreign butter the demand is steady, on somewhat higher terms. In other kinds, only a moderate business is doing. Fine hay Friesland, 88s to 94s; Holstein and Kiel, 88s to 92s; and inferior qualities, 48s per cwt and upwards. We have a moderate inquiry for most descriptions of Irish butter, at fully last week's quotations. Carlow, firsts, landed, 72s to 84s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 70s to 83s; Cork, 72s to 74s; Waterford, 56s to 70s; Limerick, 68s to 69s; Sligo, 80s to 82s; Tipperary, 54s to 56s per cwt. Fine Dorset butter is firm, at 88s to 90s per cwt. The middling and inferior kinds rule dull, at 80s to 82s per cwt. Fresh is quoted at 9s to 13s per dozen lbs. Prime bacon moves off steadily, on rather higher terms. Prime small Waterford, landed, 45s to 47s; heavy, 42s to 45s; and Limerick sizeable, 43s to 45s per cwt. Irish bale middles have improved 1s per cwt; and Irish pork, 2s 6d per barrel, and hams support previous rates.

Tallow.—This market rules heavy, at drooping prices. F.Y.C. on the spot, has sold at 38s 6d to 38s 9d per cwt; new tallow, deliverable up to Christmas, is offering at 40s per cwt.

Oils.—Lined has risen in value £1 per tun. In other respects, the demand is very inactive.

Spirits.—Owing to the increasing stock, the demand for brandy is heavy, at barely late rates. Fine parcels of rum are quite dear. No change in corn spirit.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Coal.—Carr's Hartley, 16s 6d; Hastings' Hartley, 16s; Holywell Main, 18s; West Hartley, 16s 6d; Hilda, 16s 6d; Stewart's, 15s per ton.

Hops.—Nearly all kinds of hops—the supply of which is very moderate—are very slow in sale, and lower to purchase.

Wool.—About 3000 bales have come in this week from various quarters. By private contract the demand is firm, and prices are well supported.

Prices.—The supplies arriving have fallen off from abroad and elsewhere, higher prices have been realised for most qualities. Present rates vary from 7s to 12s per ton.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of fat stock continue small, the general demand has ruled heavy this week, at barely stationary prices.

Beef. From 3s 0d to 4s 0d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Neat and Lamb.—Prime beef and veal have commanded a steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds of meat very little is doing.

Beef. From 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; and pork, 2s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 25.

5th Dragon Guards: Cornet G K Sidebottom to be Lieut, vice J Fort.

10th Light Dragoons: Cornet T Williams to be Lieut, vice Blake. 14th: Paymaster W Fg theratough to be Paymaster, vice S Ilofe.

4th Foot: Lieut W W Bond to be Paymaster, vice Clibborn. 19th: Lieut A Clendinning to be Paymaster, vice Traverser.

2nd Foot: Lieut G Phillips to be Capt, vice P L Phillips; Second Lieut G H Hughes to be First Lieut, vice Phillips. 31st: Ensign G E Westhead to be Lieutenant, vice Dennistoun. 39th: Quartermaster A M'Bride to be Quartermaster, vice Duke.

59th: Quartermaster J Duke to be Quartermaster, vice M'Bride. 64th: Ensign J A Moultrie to be Lieutenant, vice Johnston. 67th: Ensign and Adjutant J Anderson to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign H L Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Lonsworth. 97th: L H Nash to be Ensign, vice Stainforth.

Rifle Brigade: Second Lieut A M Drummond to be First Lieutenant, vice Nicholl.

3rd West India Regiment: Major T Abbott to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mills; Capt A Findlay to be Major, vice Abbott; Lieut H W H Graham to be Captain, vice Findlay.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Upper Ward and Aldridge Corps of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut S Gray to be Captain, vice W Lockhart; Cornet R Lockhart to be Lieut, vice Gray; D C R Buchanan to be Cornet, vice Lockhart.

Warwickshire Militia: T G Skipwith, Esq., to be Major.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

T WICKENDEN, Harp-lane, Tower-street, City, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J WEBSTER, Southgate, Middlesex, dealer in mining shares. J C BREMER, Merck-lane, City, merchant. P MANN, Leeds, corn-factor. T SMURWAITE, Scarborough, Yorkshire, wine-merchant. G RENNIE, Liverpool, merchant. B HEWITT, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JAN. 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieutenant the Honourable George Victor Agar Ellis to be First Lieutenant, vice Burchaell, resigned.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

County of Denbigh.—Royal Denbighshire Rifle Regiment of Militia.—Robert William Wyndre to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart., promoted.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G T WINTER, Brick-lane, St. Luke's, Middlesex, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

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22, 1848.—Gentlemen are invited to inspect this unequalled and scientific invention, which is the basis of the present day. It possesses the only two points necessary to a good razor, viz. an edge of surpassing keenness and lasting durability. This article of utility is warranted the best ever produced. "New Razor," Messrs. Mappin, of Sheffield, have registered a "Lancet-edge Razor," from their having obtained a patent in the United Kingdom for the use of the lancet point, whilst it retains the temper and lasting qualities of the steel—combination long sought in razor manufacture.—Vide Illustrated London News, Dec. 1, 1847. Manufactured by **JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, 32, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.** Sold retail by all vendors of cutlery throughout the United Kingdom, and wholesale at Joseph Mappin and Brothers' Warehouse, 15, Fore-street, City, London.

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PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

HON. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, M.P. FOR WOLVERHAMPTON.*

THE Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, barrister-at-law, Examiner of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery, is third son of the late Hon. George Villiers, by the only daughter of the first Lord Borloughes, and is thus brother of the Earl of Clarendon. He was born in 1802; took his degree at the University of Cambridge; and was called to the bar, at Lincoln's-Inn, in 1827. In 1835 he was returned to Parliament (along with Thomas Thorneley, Esq.) for the borough of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire.

After the passing of the Reform Bill, the populous and busy district of which Wolverhampton is the centre set itself to obtain practical results from the newly-acquired franchise. At the election of 1835, the question of Repeal of the Corn-Laws was put prominently forward, and Mr. Villiers and his colleague were chosen as Free-Traders to represent the borough. Unfortunately the great mass of constituents made no such practical use of their powers. Rich harvests had filled the country with abundance. Trade, in all its branches, was prospering, and it needed the reverses of 1836, and the keen distress commencing in 1837, to call general attention to the fact that we had laws in existence limiting our supplies of food, narrowing the bounds of our commercial intercourse, and placing us at disadvantage in the markets of the world. Mr. Villiers, in concert with Col. Thompson and Dr. Bowring, was one of the first who laboured to popularise these lessons, and to direct public opinion against the injustice and oppression of the bread-tax. On the 13th of December, 1838, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after a long and animated debate, resolved to petition Parliament for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-Laws. The decision was followed up not only by petitions; it was the signal for active agitation throughout the country. In January, 1839, a meeting of deputies from all parts of the kingdom was held in Manchester, to consider the best means of obtaining the repeal of the Corn-Laws. On the assembling of Parliament in the same year, the delegates met at Brown's Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster, and at that meeting Mr. Villiers was unanimously chosen leader of the Anti-Corn-law cause in the House of Commons. It needed no common courage to undertake the leadership. There were but few Free-Traders in the House. The Ministry and the expectants of office were alike opposed to Mr. Villiers. Whatever party there might be for some change in the Corn-Laws, there was, in reality, no party for the total and immediate repeal. Free-Traders on principle—those who would admit no compromise were few, either in the House or out of doors: public opinion and a Parliamentary party had both to be made.

Mr. Villiers had two courses open to him. Would he support the then Whig Government, there lay before him the snug distinctions of office; he was a man of too high connexion, and too great power as a popular speaker, to be long passed over in Ministerial arrangements. Would he place himself in the front of the struggle for Free-Trade, he must disavow himself from party, must be prepared to face the fiercest opposition from both sides of the House, and to endure the sneers, and even hatred and scorn, of both great parties, not only in public, but in private society. The Corn-Laws were too valuable a consideration to be fought for in the House alone; the entire social influence of all high circles was sure to be stirred in his defence. Mr. Villiers must fight the battle of the industrious classes in the face of his own class. He was not to take the position of a manufacturer or merchant, contending for the rights of commerce, and with the entire of his own order to back him up; but, belonging to the privileged order, he was to lead the people against them. Unless gifted with natural energy and under the strongest conviction of right, no man would undertake such a position. Mr. Villiers had literally nothing to gain by success. The contest must in any case be long and laborious. It was not to be supposed that the interested classes would resign the Corn-Laws; and so powerful were those classes in 1839, that the conference could scarce point out in what way the popular opinion they had yet to form was to be brought to bear upon them with practical force enough to win the abolition of the Corn-Laws. And if, after years of effort, the object were attained, Mr. Villiers had no better position to look to than was earlier within his reach, if he would take his stand with the resisters or compromisers of the popular demand. Mr. Villiers, however, took no note of his own interest or the difficulties in his way. He was a political economist not only by study, but by a natural aptness amounting almost to instinct. There was no hesitation on his part; he accepted the position of leader in a cause that many wise, experienced heads, even amongst those who wished it well, deemed hopeless. And after the Easter recess, in 1839, he brought forward his first Anti-Corn-Law motion:—"That this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the act regulating the importation of foreign corn." The motion was received pretty much as if it were a proposal for the re-distribution of property or the abolition of the House of Commons. Distress was spreading fast throughout the country—trade and manufactures were at a stand—there was hunger amongst the people—and poor-rates, and disease, and crime were on the increase; still the House of Commons would not even discuss the question of the Corn-Laws with patience. The division was shouted for amidst hootings, crowding, and uproar; and 337 voted for, and 197 against, the House going into committee. Of those who voted with Mr. Villiers, not twenty, if even half that number, were in favour of the entire abolition of the Corn-Laws. The very idea was laughed at; and in all confidence Mr. Villiers and his friends were counselled to give up their insane attempt, as a time never would come when an English Parliament should repeal the Corn-Laws. "Repeat the Corn-Law?" (said a Minister of the Crown, in reply to a deputation) "as soon abolish the Monarchy!" But Mr. Villiers, nothing daunted, resolved, year after year, to renew his motion, and the agitation went on both in and out of Parliament.

At the instance of Mr. Villiers, it was agreed that Mr. Hume should move for a committee to enquire into the effect of our system of import duties upon commerce and manufactures; and the report of that committee, published in 1840, supplied the Free-Trade party with such an accumulation of facts as placed their case upon unanswerable grounds. In the same year Mr. Villiers renewed his motion, and was again defeated by a large majority—300 voting against, and but 177 for, the committee. But his arguments, backed by the people out of doors, had told; and in 1841 the pressure of distress was so severe that the Government felt it impossible much longer to maintain the Corn-Laws, and Lord John Russell proposed an 8s. fixed duty, as a compromise and settlement of the question. The result of the general election in that year was against the proposal.

The Protectionist party had been for ten years diligently working at the registries, and had on the books a majority. On the meeting of Parliament in 1842, Sir Robert Peel proposed a new and mitigated sliding scale—the fourth amendment of the *perfect law* of 1815. At every stage Mr. Villiers met the measure with his amendment for total and immediate repeal. Up to this period, Mr. Villiers had borne the brunt of the battle alone. He had able colleagues in the House, but all the hatred of opposition was directed against himself. He was a black sheep amongst his order. In 1841, Mr. Cobden (defeated in 1837) was returned for Stockport, and took his seat in 1842; and was followed, in 1843, by Mr. Bright. The aspect of affairs was changed—the heat of the fight was over. There was a hearing for the Free-Traders in the House. That much respect, Mr. Villiers had accomplished for his cause. The Parliament of the ten years' registry, the Ministry chosen to resist all compromise upon the Corn-Laws, began to answer their opponents feebly, and with apologies and admissions, and to tremble under the responsibility of maintaining a bread-tax in the face of famine. The potato-rot completed their conviction. The continuance of the Corn-Law became impossible. It had had its day of three-and-thirty years.

Mr. Villiers met Sir Robert Peel's proposal of a gradual repeal, to take effect in three years, with his annual motion of total and immediate abolition, thus upholding to the last the principle upon which he had undertaken the Parliamentary leadership. But it would be injustice to Mr. Villiers, were we to allow it to be thought that he laboured only in Parliament; so far as the duties of his office, which required a pretty close attendance, would admit, he took his place among the agitators out of doors. He spoke on several occasions at meetings in Manchester and elsewhere throughout the country; was a frequent, and always, from his facts, and close and logical reasoning, a forceful and effective speaker at the great meetings in Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane. No public man ever stood more honestly by a cause, or worked more perseveringly for its advancement, than did Mr. Villiers by the question of Free-Trade.

In July, 1846, Mr. Villiers was invited by requisition, signed by a majority of the electors, to the representation of South Lancashire. The requisition is the only testimonial—and it is a most honourable one—which the country has as yet awarded to the long and able services of Mr. Villiers. It says, "We make the tender of our support to you, Charles Pelham Villiers, as a testimony of our gratitude and admiration of your persevering advocacy of the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-Laws, in the House of Commons, continued from year to year in the face of obstacles arising from the selfishness of some, and the indifference, almost equally culpable, of others, until your efforts, along with those of your coadjutors out of doors, raised up throughout the kingdom a spirit and determination which will not subside until they have marked this period, to all future time, as the era of commercial reformation." Mr. Villiers was, in the same year, elected for South Lancashire without opposition; but, on the assembling of Parliament, he made his election to sit for Wolverhampton, the borough which had first sent him to Parliament as a Free-Trader, and had now again elected him, in acknowledgment of the long and faithful fulfilment of his trust.

As the mover of the Address to the Throne, at the opening of Parliament, on Thursday, with Protection endeavouring to regain its ground, Mr. Villiers occupied his rightful position. It justly belonged to him to point out the results and defend the policy of Free-Trade.

PRIVATE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE SESSION 1850.—There appears to be an increase of about a fifth on the business of the last session, 174 petitions for bills having been deposited in the Private Bill Office. Of these, 65 are promoted by railway companies, being chiefly for additional powers to enter into leases, to make deviations, or to abandon portions of lines; 32 are for powers to effect improvements in the lighting or sewerage of towns, 20 are for providing better supplies of water, 13 are for improvements in harbours and inland navigation, 19 relate to turnpike trusts, 5 relate to land and drainage in Ireland, and the remainder are for the incorporation of companies and other objects of a miscellaneous character. The present system of inquiry into compliance with the standing orders of the House continues to work remarkably well; and there being now uniform precedents on most standing-order questions, parties reserve their opposition generally for the decision of the committees on the merits, to the great saving of the public time and their own money.

* See Portrait at page 60.



"BOBBING THE BEER"

"BOBBING THE BEER."

THE adulteration of Beer, technically termed "Bobbing," is, unfortunately for the public health, a practice much resorted to by the sellers of London Porter. It is principally carried on in "cheap neighbourhoods," and may be considered as one of the evils of the Malt-Tax, as it would be scarcely worth while for the beer-seller to resort to adulteration if malt were free of duty.

It is stated to be a common practice for a certain class of publicans to make two or three casks of inferior beer from one genuine cask as received from the brewer. Among the ingredients of adulteration are salt and water; and the

accompanying illustration is sketched at the moment when a block of salt is being thrown into the butt; whilst the assistant is mixing a compound called "Black Jack," to which is sometimes added treacle, also to be thrown into the tub.

It is not, however, to be supposed that this practice is resorted to by all sellers of the national drink; and we hope that this exposure may be the means of lessening such adulteration, by cautioning our readers as to the flavour of the spurious compound, and the price at which it is sold. The appearance of the adulterated Beer is quite equal to that of the genuine; but this factitious recommendation is obtained by other means than those we have described: fine heading, for instance, is the joint result of a copperas admixture, and the effect of drawing the beer through an engine.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN P., Liverpool.—Your attempted solutions of Problem No 313 are egregious failures. The position cannot be solved at all under the stipulated number of moves; if it could, it would be worthless. You are equally at fault with regard to the Enigmas.
DIX, Perth.—If we mistake not, you can procure the New Chess-men of Manning, in Worcester. 2. Apply to the Secretary of the Worcester Chess Club.
A. H. Leicester.—Much too obvious, unfortunately. Will you favour us with the game?
YORKICK.—If good and original, they would be always acceptable. 2. Yes; on diagrams, to avoid mistakes.
G. M. G.—The conditions of Enigma 531 should have been White to mate in three moves. Your own Problems are now under consideration.
C. B. S.—It is not customary among good players in this country to warn the adversary of danger to his Queen by saying "check" when attacking her.
B. B.—See the notice above to "G. M. G." 2. We have not time at this moment to search for the solution; but, if the mate is practicable, it shall be given next week.
CHECKMATE.—You should seek for answers to such trifling questions in some elementary treatise on the game. See the Laws of Chess in the recently-published "Chess-Player's Text-Book," for example.
R. B. W., Oxford.—It is not wanting in ingenuity, but the nature of the conditions renders it useless to us. There is not one player in one hundred who ever thinks of looking at a suicidal Problem. 2. Checking with the Queen, instead of taking the Pawn, at the second move of the King's gambit, is not at all advisable.
OMICRON is thanked for his courtesy and attention.
JUVENTUS.—I never look at Problems sent to us unaccompanied by Solutions. 2. See the notice above to "G. M. G."
S. R.—Apply to Mr. R. Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
J. C. W., Wellington.—They shall be examined.
A CONSTANT PURCHASER.—We are unacquainted with the locality of the "City-road Chess Club."
P. H. W. P.—Next week.
SOLUTIONS.—By JUVENIS, BRUTUS, F. G. R. YORICK, G. M. G., M. E. JUVENTUS, W. B. R. D. W., JUVENTUS, S. U. A. K. K. A. B. L. R. V. R. E. V. S. C., R. E. V. S. C., are correct. Those by FRITZ, TRO, M. P., MUNGO, C. K. L., J. T., U. G., are wrong.

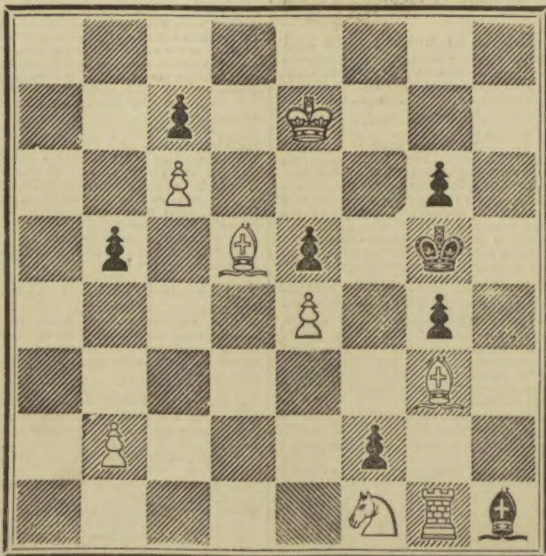
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 314.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 2d (ch)	K to K Kt 6th	4. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to K B 4th (ch)	K takes B	5. Kt to B 5th—Mate	
3. Q to her 4th (ch)	K to K Kt 6th		

PROBLEM NO. 315.

By OMICRON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

Spirited encounter between the veterans Captain EVANS and HARRY WILSON.

(The French opening.)

WHITE. (Capt. E.)	BLACK. (H. W.)	WHITE. (Capt. E.)	BLACK. (H. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	17. P takes B	Q to K 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	18. P to K R 4th	P takes P
3. P to K 5th (a)	P to Q B 4th (b)	19. Q takes K Kt P	Castles on Q side
4. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q B to Q 2d	20. Q R to K B sq	Q R to K B sq
5. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	21. Kt to K B 3d	P to K B 4th
6. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Kt P takes P	Kt P takes P
7. P to Q R 3d	P to Q R 4th		
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 5th		
9. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 5th		
10. Q B to K 3d	P to Q B 4th (c)		
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	K B to K 2d		
12. P to K R 3d	P to K R 4th (d)		
13. K to B 2d	K Kt to R 3d		
14. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to B 4th		
15. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes B		
16. K takes Kt	B takes Kt		

(a) This mode of play is now exploded, as it at once transfers the attack into the hands of the second player.
(b) The proper move. (See the "Handbook," page 370.)
(c) P to K B 3d seems better Chess.
(d) This is the grand style; but, again, P to K B 3d looks more to the purpose.
(e) Kt to K B 3d appears preferable to this.
(f) An oversight of a kind rarely chargeable to this cool and wary calculator, which loses the game in a canter.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 534.—By H. E. KIDSON, of York.

White: K at Q Kt sq, R at K 3d, B at K Kt 3d, Kt at Q Kt 2d, P at Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q R 5th; Ps at Q Kt 4th and 6th, and Q R 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 535.—By E. H. G.

White: K at K Kt 3d, R at K 8th, B at K 7th, Kt at K B 4th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 3d.
Black: K at K 5th, Q at her B 3d, Bs at Q Kt 2d and Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 536.—By J. R. EDNEY.

White: K at Q B 3d, Kts at K Kt 5th and K sq; Ps at K Kt 7th, K B 7th, K 5th, and Q 3d.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 7th, R at Q R 4th, B at Q B 3d, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 3d, Q Kt 3d and 4th, and Q R 6th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—The following is an extract from the statistical report of the kitchen for the month ending Jan. 28, 1850, presented to the chairman and committee:—"Relieved with good soup and bread.—In the kitchen—Men, 2876; women, 397. At their own homes—Men, women, and children, 30,284. Total, 33,557. It is painful to notice, that, by the above statistical account, the destitution from the inclement weather and want of employ has increased the number of applicants for relief from 11,276 to 33,557 since my last report, making a total of 22,281 more than that of the preceding month. This clearly demonstrates that institutions such as your own are invaluable, even as remedial means, in the absence of a more comprehensive system for the support of the destitute poor—e.g. such as making a provision for their employment in some remunerative occupation, whereby they may be enabled to support themselves and families. And here I take leave to suggest the opening of a registry in every workhouse or union, wherein the names of parties seeking employment, and others requiring servants, labourers, or artisans, might be entered, as is done on a small scale in your own institution. This system has been fraught with the most beneficial results. Many object to any general or extensive efforts to ameliorate the great body of the people, from the little probability of their applying themselves to any creditable pursuit. were the same even provided for them. But the trial has never been fairly made. Objects calculated to arouse and interest them have never been duly presented to their view and attention; and it is not till the physical wants of man are in part satisfied that he finds time or opportunity for consideration of his real or permanent interests. The calamity of the poor is not alone their poverty—the tendency of their privations is to degrade their minds, and sink them in the social scale."

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